

THE POSING OF THE PARTS.

O R

A most plaine and easie way of examining the Accidence and Grammar,
by Questions and Answeres, arising
directly out of the words of
the Rules.

Whereby all Schollars may attaine most spec-
dily to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and
right vse thereof; for their happy proceeding
in the Latine tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and
for the vse and delight of Masters
and Schollars.

The fourth Edition, corrected, and inlarged with most
of the necessary questions inserted, both out of our
Latine Syntaxis & other Authors, which
are wanting in our English rules.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine
summa assiduate exercitationis.*

L O N D O N ,

Printed by H. L. for Thomas Mar, dwelling
at the Talbot in Pater-noster-rowe.

1621.

*64-99



To the VVorshipfull, his much re-
spected friend, M^r. Abraham Johnson, Coun-
sailour at the Law, of Lin-
colnes Inne.

Many haue been the wil-willers and fartherers of my labours, for our Grammar-schoole: yet few there are to whom I owe more, than unto your worthy and loving fathers, M. Johnson and M. D. Chaderton; both for their direction and inconragement which they haue given me therein. Haing therefore bethought mee to whom the Ques-
tions of Grammar (which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence & Grammar most plaine & easie, and which containe the very ground of all) might most fitly appertaine; I finde none, after those unto whom I haue dedicated my former School-labours, to whom these doe more of duty belong than unto your selfe: that I may in some part repay unto you, or at least unto yours, that debt which I owe unto themselves. And first for M. Johnson your father: because bee hath yeldeed unto me the greatest help (next unto my honorable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my Schoole-travels; both in setting me more earnestly therunto, by his grane aduise, and also supporting me by his bounyness, that I might bee able the better to goe through with the Worke. Moreover, for that (besides his singular endeavours for the furtherance and aduancement of all good Learning, whereof both in University, City and Countrey he hath given so good testimony) I haue knowne none, who hath comma neere unto him, in his great care, that the best/speediest, surest and most easie waies might be sound out, for all Schooles, according to our received Grammar, and most approued Schoole Authors, and the same to be made winneryally knowne, that all men the meanest both Masters and Scholars may proceed with delight, and all good Learning may goe happily forward. So for your father in law M. D. Chaderton: because bee hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his iudgement and censure there-

THE EPISTLE

in, but hath also been pleased to afford some principall experiments, which himselfe hath observed. Who therefore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate unto you, this first Ground worke of our Grammar-schoole, contained in these questions? Which being rightly layed, it is concluded by the soynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs goe most happily forward. Yea, I dare bee bold to affirm, that a schollar of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which bee may learn together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon, as he would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attaine those six helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall gae forward with all ease and cheerfulness euer after. That I may fuitly per-
suade all men of the truthe hereof, I will first rehersse all the seven
markes which Socrates gineth, of him who is fitted to make the
most excellent schollar, as our most learned School-master M. Al-
barn hath set them downe. His hopefull schollar must bee. 1. Εὐ-
χόνς, that is, as he exponds it, one apt of witt, and having all qua-
lities of minde, and parts of body, meet to serue Learning; as, wit,
will, tongue, voyce, face, stature and comeliness. 2. Μνήμαν, that is,
of good memory, which is called the mother of Learning. 3. Φιλο-
γραφίας, a lover of Learning; which loue will overcome the hardest
learning in time: and without which, the schollar shall never attain
unto much. 4. Φιλότονος, a lover of labour, one who still takes
paines at his book. 5. Φιλίμος, one that is glad to heare and learne
of others. 6. Κυττασίας, one that is apt to moone questions, de-
sirous to search out any doubt, nor ashamed nor afraid to aske, un-
till hee bee fully satisfied. 7. Φιλέτωνος, one that loueth to bee prased
of his father, master, or others for his well doing. A childe of this
nature, thus loving praise, will furently loue and earnestly desire
Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly
aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first be speci-
all benefits of nature, yet may they bee much increased and pre-
served (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect understanding of all the
grounds of Grammar 3 through this plaine order, so directly in all
things agreeing with their Accidence. But for the five last, there
will never any meanes bee found, whereby they will more speedily be
verrought, and appeare in children, than hereby; when they can an-
swere so readily and perfectly to every Grammar question. For this

DEDICATORY.

(if they bee well applied) will winne them such loue from their masters, and parents, and also such praise and commendations, from all vwho examine them, or heare them posed with so much easethrough the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strive who shall carrie away most commendations; and so vwho shall take the most pains. And then the first Authors being seconded with the help of Grammaticall translations, so used as is prescribed, not to make them trunants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficultie of all schoole Learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the vvhole way so delightsome, as they shall never wax wearie in all their course, but be euer made more earnest to climb vp to the top of all good Learning. If it bee objected, that questions of Accidence and Grammar haue been set forth by others; I answere that sundry haue indeed taken very profitable and commendable pains herein: To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and this my Labour especially. And yet aiming at the same generall benefit, and furtherance of Learning, vwhich they doe, I hope none of them can bee offended, if out of all of them laid and compared together, as they haue done before, and as it is in all other Learning, I haue endeauoured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our Accidence and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more use to Schooles than euer heretofore, without iniurying any one of them, so far as I shall bee able. For besides that some points of principall use, and arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them; which heere you shall finde, they haue more ouer most of them many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessary for the first enterers, and vwhich doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions intakē, vwhich are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the Accidence, or else distinctions of the Chapters are not observed, or they are set down in too obscure termes, or ouer-short for children to conceiue; that most both masters and schollars doe soon cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drawe these so, as they may serue most fitly and easilly for all schools, according to the course which must of necessity bee taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; vwhich cannot bee altered, without very great inconuenient.

THE EPISTLE &c.

ces to Schooles, and setting both masters and schollars almost newly to begin, to bee acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I haue also striuen to make them so plain, that not onely the Teachers, but even the young schollars themselves may appose one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessary questions, which I haue adioyned onely for making the rest more cleare, I haue set an Asterisk upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the book, to use or omitt as the Master will, and a hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use. For other questions (to the end that our young schollars may not bee troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them in learning their Accidence, and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them, which shall bee most needfull: that nothing may be wanting herewerto to make our schollar a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) still more and more, so much as shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margin sooner against the rules to which they belong, as I haue done some already; or else in the end, most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfullnesse to those your graue fathers, who haue deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keepe a perpetuall memory of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankfull affection even unto your selfe for your antient loue, and of my hearty desire to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauels. Accept them as a witnessse of my unfained study for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conveyed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making, the first entrance so even, as that it may bee runn in with all louing emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainment of my first labours, I shall bee more encouraged to goe forward with the worke during my life; until I may either put the last hand unto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoever is wanting in my poore indewours, being thus happily entred into, and whereof I daily receive more comfort and incouragement. January. 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection;

JOHN BRINSLEY.

To the painefull Schoole-maister desirous to reape sound fruities of his Labours.

1 First cause your Scholer, in learning his Accidence, and these other Rules of Grammar adjoyned, to vnderstand them so wel as your Leasure will serue (at the first, according to the tenour of these questions or the like) to get them perfectly without booke, and to keepe them carefull by dayly repetition of Parts.

2 After hee hath so learned them, you shall finde it no losse of labour, if you exercise him for a moneth or six weekes space in answering to these questions; so to haue the meaning of the rules more fully, first of those in the Roman letter; then of those in the Italica: which hee will soone doe, having formerly learned the Rules without booke.

Thus may a whole Forme goe together.

3 I finde a singular benefit heereby in causing all my lowest to stand or sit together, and so my selfe, or some one to bestow halfe an hower, or an hower each euening in posing them according to these questions, one onely answering, the rest hearkening; and especially in declining Nounes and Verbs, and in Conjugating, yntill they bee very readie therein. This will bring much credit to the Schoole, a commendable strift among the children, and cause them to goe forward with vnderstanding and chearefulness.

4 This may serue for a direction to the weaker sort, for

The Epistle to the School-masters.

for examining, or Posing parts ; whence the Booke hath
the name.

Lastly, by this helpe, the children may learne to dis-
pute scholarlike, one with another, beginning their
question euer at an Italike Capitall 2, and so proceeding
in all other questions depending thereon, vntill they
come to another Italica Capitall 2, or chiefe quest-
ion. Hereby the Childrens wits will be maruelously shar-
pened, and they encouraged to proceede with all good
audacity and ingenuous emulation.

*Make triall: and, finding the blessing,
gine God the glory.*



THE POSING OF *the Accidence.*

2. **Q.** Hat Bookedoc you learne ?
A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is the *Accidence* ?

A. A booke vvhich teacheth the first
grounds of the Latine tongue,

***Q.** VVhy is it called the * *Accidence* ?

A. Because it teacheth first and chief-
ly the *Accidents* ; that is, the things

* Some think
it to be so cal-
led of *Accedo*,
as a thing

comming to,

or whereby

the learners

do come to

the Grammar,

or enter first

into the know-

ledge of the

Latine tongue;

but the it shold

be called the

Accidence ;

long; not *Acci-*

dence ; i short.

belonging to the parts of speech.

***Q.** Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided ?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eight parts of the
Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts
of speech.

***Q.** VVhat meane you by an Introduction of the eight parts
of speech ?

A. An entring, or leading-in the learner, as by the hand, to
know the eight parts of speech.

***Q.** VVhat meane you by the Construction of the eight
parts of speech ?

A. The construing or framing, and setting together of the
eight parts of speech.

Q. VVhere begins the Introduction of the eight parts of
speech ?

A. At *In speech*.

Q. Where beginneth the Construction of the eight parts of
speech ?

A. At *For the due soyning of words, &c.*

Of the eight parts of speech.

* Speech is properly the uttering of our minde by words, or the words whereby we utter our minde.

* Some make but four parts of speech; Noun, Verb, Adverb, Conjunction: because Pronouns, & Participles may be ioyned to the Nounes; Prepositions and Interiections, to the Aduers.

* Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

* That many Nounes and Verbs are undeclared, is in regard of vse, that they are not wont to be declined; not in regard of the nature of the words.

Q. What meane you by these words, * In speech?

A. In every tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which wee are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interiection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but onely eight?

A. No: for every word whereof speach is made, is one of these eight parts. It is either a Noun, or a Pronoun, Verb, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many parts of speech are declined? how many undeclared?

A. The four first are declined: the 4. last undeclared.

Q. Why are the four first parts said to be declined?

A. Because * they may bee * declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from the first ending or termination, into diuers endings: as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. VVhy are the rest called undeclared?

A. Because they cannot be so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

Q. How many parts of speech are declined with case? how many without?

A. Three with case, one without case.

Q. VVhich three parts are declined with case?

A. Noun, Pronoun, and Participle with case: Verb without case.

Of a Noun.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noun.

Q. VVhat is a Noun?

A. A Noun is the name of a * thing, that may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

a thing of no value having the name of *bilum*, the black in the top of a Beane: as *nobil*, or *ne-bilum*, not so much as the black in a Beane.

Q. What

Q. What meane you, when you say a Noun is the name of a thing.

A. It is * a word that signifieth the name by which wee call * In Gram- any thing whatsoever may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood. mar we haue to consider words, not things.

Q. Give me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodnes *bonitas*.

*Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by it selfe, and requireth not another word to bee ioyned with it to shew the signification of it.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may bee vnderstood of it selfe, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How know you when a word may bee vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If vsually I may fitly put [*a*] or [*the*] before it, or if I cannot fitly ioyn this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the light.

*Q. What are then the vsuall notes or markes in English, to know a Noun Substantive by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantive declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hac Paren*s, a father & mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. That cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

*Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word to be ioyned with it to make it plaine.

Q. Shew me an example how ?

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective : for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as, a good boy; a good house; or the like.

*Q. Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adjective by ?

A. Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with ?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations ?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How with three Articles ?

A. As, *Hic et hac leuis et hoc leue* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantives are there ?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantive Proper ?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly; as *Edwardus*, Edward; and so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Common ?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a city, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun ?

A. My booke sets downe five; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

Numbers of Nounes.

*Numbers belong to al parts of Speech which are declined.

Q. How many * Numbers are there in a Noun ?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the singular Number ?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing; as, *Lapis* a stone, meaning

The Declensions of Nounes.

Q. What follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A varying of a word into cases, for the varying and changing of the first name of a word, into diuerse other endings, called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. Five.

Q. How will you knowe of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiae case singular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How endes the Genitiae case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How endeth the Datiae?

A. b In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

* Q. What serues this example for chiefly?

A. This, & all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shewe their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like unto them.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and giue the English  with it in euery case, according to the signs of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hac musa* a song.

Gen. *huius musa* of a song.

Dat. *hunc musa* to a song.

Accus. *hanc musam* the song.

Vocat. *O musa* O song.

Make your schollar perfect in this kind of declining of Nounes & conjugating Verbes, & you shall soone finde the benefit of it aboue that which you will imagine, by posing them accordingly till they can giue you any case or Person.

Q. Shew me an example how ?

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Ablat. *ab hac* *musæ* from a song.

Plural. Nom. *ba* *musæ* songs.

Gen. *barum* *musarum* of songs.

Dat. *bis* *musis* to songs.

Accus. *has* *musas* the songs.

Vocat. *O* *musæ* O songs.

Ablat. *ab his* *musis* from songs.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for the signe of the Nominative case? and *the*, of the Accusative?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signs of these cases, and may most fitly serue hereunto.



Q. Give me the signes of the cases by themselues.

A. *A*. *of*, *to*, *the*, *O*, *from*, *or* *pro*.

Q. Decline *Musæ* with the English first.

A. A song, *musæ* : of a songs *musæ* : to a song, *musæ* : the song, *musam* : O song, *O* *musæ* : from a song *ab hac* *musæ*.

Plur. Songs, *musæ* : of songs, *musarum* : to songs, *musis* : the songs *musas* : O songs, *musæ* : from songs, *ab his* *musis*.



Q. Why doe you decline them so?

A. Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe & parse Latine speedily : and giuing Latine to English, will help me as much for making Latine.

Q. Doe your Datives and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in the first Declension?

A. No : *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablatiue plural in *is*, or in *abus*; so likewise *anima*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as, *Deabus*, *mulibus* : not *deis*, *mulis*.

For other questions concerning the Declensions severally, because they are very many, and ouer-hard for chil-

dren, I take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollars out of the Latin rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollars shal haue occasion to learn them, in their Author., then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

The second Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitive case singular of the second Declension?

A. In

A. In *i*.

Q. How the Datitive?

A. In *o*, &c.

Q. Give me an example of the second Declension.

A. *Hic Magister*, a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister* as you decline *Musa*: that is, both Latine before the English, and English before the Latine.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic Magister*, a master.

Gen. *Huius Magistri*, of a master, &c.

Q. Doth your Vocative case in the second Declension end alwaies like the Nominative?

A. No: but for most part.

Q. How many exceptions haue you of it?

A. Three: first, of Nounes ending in *us*. Secondly of proper names of men, ending in *ius*. Thirdly, of some common Nounes, making their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

Q. b When the Nominative endeth in *us*, how must the Vocative end?

A. In *e*: as *Dominus*, *O Domine*.

Q. c Doe all words in (d) *us*, make the Vocative in *e*?

A. Yea, all but two: *Dens* that makes *O Deus*, and *Filius* that makes *O Fili*.

Q. If the word bee a proper name of a man ending in *ius*, how must the Vocative end?

A. (e) In *i*: as, *Georgius*, *O Georgi*.

Q. How many words haue you which make the Vocative in *e*, or in *us*?

A. Six: *agnus*, *lucus unius*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*: for, *agnus* makes *agne*, *vel agnus* in the Vocative case: so all the rest.

Q. Are Nounes of the Neuter Gen. declined like Nounes of the Masculine and Feminine?

A. No: all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what Declension soever they be, haue three like cases in either number.

Q. What three cases are those?

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. And how do these 3. cases end in the plurall number?

A. f In *a*.

the Nom: but, rather thus, *O Luna*, *non est Latmius Endimion ruboris ib.* This is ment only

b This is only to be vnder- stood of Nounes of the second Declension; for in the fourth, *manus* makes *O manus*: & of words of the Masculine or Feminine Gender only, not of the Neuter.

c Words ending in *os*, also of the second Declension, make the Vocative like- wise in *e*, like words in *us*, as, *logos*, *O logo*.

d *Pantus* and *Oedipus*, hauing the Vocative in *us*, are not of the second Declension in Latine, but of the third of contrac- tions in Greek, like *Babileus*, *O Babileu*.

e If *Latmius* be for *Latmi*, in the Vo- cat: as the Grā mar rule ap- plieh it, us is an Atticisme, that is, after the Attick dialekt, the Voca. like

of Nounes
which are re-
gular, that is,
declined after
the common
manner, not
of irregulars
or heteroclit,
as words
wanting the
Plural number
or the like.

g Ambo & duo,

are found to

be the same in

all Genders,

like as duo in

Greece: as,

ambo anguis.

for ambos an-

guis, or an-

guis. Plaut.

bHere declin-

ning of Latine

before may

suffice: and so

in Adiectiues.

For the parti-

cular difficult

questions in

this declensi-

on as in the

rest, see the

Latine rules at

large, as I di-

rected before.

Q. Giue mee an example of the Neuter Gender, and de-
cline it both wayes, as you did *Musa*.

A. Sing. Nominative. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a
kingdome. So, a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdom, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from beeing thus declined?

A. Yes: *g* only *ambo* and *duo* of the first and second Declen-
sion; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *ambas*:
and the Dative and Ablatiue in *bns*; as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *am-
bobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. b Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *ambae*, both Feminaines:
ambo, both Neuters. So in the rest.

The third Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitiue case singular of the third
Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the third Declension, declined
as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis*, a stone.

Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic et hec Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

The Fourth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitiue case singular of the fourth
Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *bac manus*, a hand, &c.

Q. How

Q. How ends the Genitivie case singular of the first De-
clension?

A. In *ēs*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noone time of the day, &c.

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the first Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Genitivie case singular ends in each Declension together.

* A. Of the first in *b* a diphthong, as, *Muse*. * These are to bee made perfect by continuall posing each way.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is* : as, *lapidis*.

The fourth in *us* : as, *manus*.

The fifth in *ei*: as, *meridies*.

Q. Shew mee how the Datives end, and so all the rest in order.

A. The Dativie case singular of the first, in a diphthong : as, *Muse*.

The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i* : as, *Lapidi*.

The fourth in *ui*, as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *ei*, as, *Meridi*.

The Accusatiue case singular

Of the first in *am* : as, *Musam*.

The second in *um* , as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or, *im* : as, *Lapidem*, *sim*.

The fourth in *um* : as, *Manum*.

The fifth in *em* : as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocatiue for the most part like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue case singular

Of the first in *a* : as, *Musa*.

The second in *o* : as, *Magistro*.

That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the vocat. in *us*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greece, making the Vocat. like the Nom. These wordes are also rather to bee taken to bee of the second Declension in Greece, then of the first; and their termination after the manner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

How this Genitivie case is sometimes in *e*, sometimes in *is*, see the Latine rules.

b Some words of the first Declension haue the Genitivie singular in *as*, as, *Familias*, *auras*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the second Declension in Greece, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*, and a pure ; viz. which haue a vowell before *a*. This is called *Gracismus*, that is, an imitation of the Greek. Other words haue *ai*, for *a* : as *pittai*, *aulai*, for *pitta*, *aula*. This is called *Archaismos* : an imitation of the ancient kinde of speaking. Heereof also see the Latine rules.

c In the first Declension, the Vocat. is like the Nom. except in *us*, which make the Vocata. in *a* ; and in *es*, which make the voca. in *a*, or in *e*.

d The Abla. of
the third is
oft in *i*: as, *par-
ti, collis, cinti, fu-
bi, &c.* by rea-
son of the usu-
all change of
e, into *i*, a-
mongst the
Ancients, like
as *here*, and *he-
ri*, &c.

d The third in *e or i*: as, *Lapide, triflio.*
The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu.*
The fift in *e*: as, *Meridie.*

The Nominatiue case plurall
Of the first in a diphthong : as, *Musa.*
The second in *i*: as, *Magistri.*
The third in *es*: as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus.*
The fift in *es*: as, *Mersdies.*

The Genitiue case plurall
Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum.*
The second in *orum*: as, *Magistrorum.*
The third in *um*, or *ius*: as, *Lapidum, triflium.*
The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manuum.*
The fift in *erum*: as, *Meridierum.*

e The Accus. case plurall of
the third, did
indifferently
end in *e*, or
is, as, *partis,*
emneis, especi-
ally in those
whose Gen.
plurall end in
um; and som-
time *is*, is con-
tracted into *is:*
as, for *anguis,*
angus, for *om-
nus, omnis.*

The Datiue case Plurall
Of the first in *is* : as, *Musis.*
The second in *is* : as, *Magistris.*
The third in *bus* : as, *Lapidibus.*
The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus* : as *manibus, archibus.*
The fift in *ebus* : as, *Meridiebus.*

The Accusatiue case plurall
Of the first in *us* : as, *Musas.*
The second in *os* : as, *Magistros.*
e The third in *es* : as, *Lapides.*
The fourth in *us* : as, *manus.*
The fift in *es* : as, *meridies.*

The Vocatiue plurall is euer like the Nominatiue.
The Ablatiue plurall, is euer the same with the Datiue.


s Schollars
beeing made
perfect in
these termi-
nations, will
soon grow to
readinesse in giuing any case of a Noun, and keeping them most surely.

Q. e Giue mee shortly the terminations alone, in euerie
case together.

A. Of the Genitiue case singular, *e, i, us, is, ei.*
Of the Datiue, *e, o, i, us, ei.*
Of the Accusatiue, *ans, um, em, um, em.*
Of the Ablatiue, *a, o, e, u.e.*

Nomi.

Nominative plural, *a, i, es, us, es.*

Gen. (f) *arum, orum, um* or *iun, ium, erum.*

Datiu. *is, is, bus, ibus, or ubus, ebus.*

Accus. *as, os, es, us, es.*

Vocative like the Nominative.

Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus or ubus, ebus.*

* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nominative cases in each Declension, to knowe the Declensions by ?

A. Not certaine : *g* yet these are the most vsuall in words which are meerly Latine, and regular.

The Nomi.case of the first endeth in *a*. Of the second, in *r, us, or m.* Of the third, in *c, es, n, o, r, s, t, x.* Of the fourth, in *us.* Of the fift, in *es.*

the Greek, or of other strange tonges : as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the Hebrew ; *as, es, e* long of the Greek, &c. Of these more fully see M. Leches Questions, in his obseruations of the Declensions of Nouns.

f For *Dardanidarium*, is vied *Dardanidism*, by the figure *Syncope*; *io An-*
chisidum, Tr-
igenum : like as *virum* for *virorom*, in the second.

g Other ter- minations are either of words com- mning from

The Declining of Adiectives.

Q. Now that we haue done with Noun Substantives, what are we to come to next ?

A. To Nounes Adiectives.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectives are there ?

A. Two: Adiectives declined with throe terminations, and Adiectives declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectives are of three terminations ?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations] that is, three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona, bonum.*

Q. How know you their Genders by their terminations ?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the Masculine : the second, as *Bona*, is the Feminine : the third, as *Bonum*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they haue but one word in any case, as Abla. *Bonis*, what Gender is the word then ?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What

* Adiectives ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like

bonus : except *vetus*, *veteris*, ending in *us* : and those in *er*, which may end also in *is*, as *campesier*, &c.

his fellowes : with *cicur*, *cicuris*, in *ur* : and these following, which are declined like *us*.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by ?

A. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, good.

Q. How decline you *Bonus* with the English with it ?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine : *bona*, a good feminine : *bonum*, a good Neuter. Geni. *Boni*, of a good masculine : *bona*, of a good feminine : *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectives of three terminations declined like *bonus* ?

A. All, except eight with their compounds : which make the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like ?

A. Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number ?

A. No : except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. VVhich are those other vvords which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Genitive case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i* ?

A. *b c Totus, solus*, and also *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*.

Q. Are these in allthings declined like *unus*.

A. Yes : sauing that the fие last, that is *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocative case : and *alius* makes *alius*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

* Q. Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus, bona, bonum* ?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus* ; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa* ; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

* Q. VVhich do you call Adiectives of three Articles ?

A. Such as wee put Articles to , in euery case, to expresse their Genders : as, Nom. *Hic, hac et hoc Fælix*. Gen. *huius fælicis*, &c. *Hic et hac tristis, & hoc triste*.

* Q. Of what Declension are all nownes of three Articles ?

A. Of the third Declension.

* Q. What Genders are Adiectives of 3. Articles of ?

A. Of the Common of three.

* Q. If

* Q. If Adiectiues haue but one termination in any case, as *Fælix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they haue two terminations, as *Trifis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Trifis*, is the Masculine & Feminine Gender: the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all Adiectiues of three Articles declined like?

A. If they haue but one ending in the Nominatiue case (as, *fælix* or *andax*) they are declined like *fælix*. If they haue two, like *trifis* and *triste*, *levis* and *leve*, they are declined like *trifis*.

Comparisons of Nouns Adiectiues.

Q. What else belongeth to a Nounes besides Number, Case, Gender and Declension?

A. Comparison.

* Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or less by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to Adiectiues.

Q. May all Adiectiues be compared?

A. No: none but onely such whose signification may encrease or be diminished.

* Q. What is it for Adiectiues to haue their signification increased or diminished?

A. To bee mademore or less: as, hard, harder, hardest. So back again; hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What mean you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word, that alters the signification by more or less, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positiue, the Comparatiue, & the Superlatiue.

D

Q. Which

Some Substantiues are compared but only by abuse, not properly, as also some pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adiectiues, & Adverbs coming of them. Particles, when they are changed into Adiectiues, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared thereupon.

Q. VVhich is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without excelle.

Q. VVhat meane you by a thing absolutely, without excelle?

A. Such a thing as a signifieth neither more nor lesse ; but is absolute of it selfe, without beeing compared, or without having respect to any other ; as, *Durus* hard.

Q. VVhat call you the Comparatiue degree?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth the positiue in signification.

Q. VVhat meane you by exceeding the Positiue?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue, wherein the signification of the Positiue is somewhat increased, or made more :] as, *Durior* harder, or more hard ; *minor* lesse, or more little.

* Q. what is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More* : either being set downe or vnderitood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, and how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to *or*, for the Masculine and Feminine Gender ; and *us*, for the Neuter.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. Of *Durus*, *dura*, *durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri* : which by puttig to *or*, is made *durior* : and by putting to *us*, is made *durius*.] So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic & hec durior*, for the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius* for the Neuter. So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue degree?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest degree] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue to the highest : so that one thing beeing compared with many, is said to bee most of all this thing or that : as *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard.

Q. VVhence is the Superlatiue degree formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by putting to it the letters *s*, and the word *simus* : as, if I putto *duri*, *s* ; and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

Q. How

* Q. How doe you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together. in each Case and every Gender ; I meane each Gender in every case together: as,

Sing. Nom. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Durus, durior, durissimus.} \\ \text{Dura, durior, durissima.} \\ \text{Durum, durius, durissimum.} \end{array} \right.$

Genit. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Duri, durioris, durissimi.} \\ \text{Dure, durioris, durissime.} \\ \text{Durri, durioris, durissimi.} \end{array} \right.$

D 2

This

This Table heedfully obserued, will
teach presently to form Comparisons, by
declining all three degrees together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	Hic	Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
	Hec	Dura,	durior,	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum.	durissus,	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri,	durioris,	durissimi.
	Huius	Dura,	durioris,	durissima.
	Huius	Duru,	durioris,	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Duro,	duriori,	durissimo.
	Huic	Dura,	duriori,	durissime.
	Huic	Duru,	duriori,	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum,	duriorem,	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram,	duriorem,	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum,	durissimis,	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Fælix,	fælicior,	fælicissimus.
	Hac	Fælix,	fælicior,	fælicissima.
	Hoc	Fælix,	fælicius,	fælicissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Fælicius,	fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissime.
	Huius	Fælicis,	fælicioris,	fælicissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissimus.
	Hac	Tristis,	tristior,	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste,	tristius,	tristissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissima.
	Huius	Tristis,	tristioris,	tristissimi, &c.

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nouns; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Nouns which haue no Comparative or Superlative degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

A. b My book names five: *Bonus, melius, magnus, paxnus, and malus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. (b) *Bonus, melior (c) optimus: bona, melior, optimus; bonum, melius, optimum. Gen. Boni, melioris, optimi: bona, melioris, optimus: Heerof see M. boni, melioris, optimi, &c. So Adalus, peior, pessimus, and the rest as Leeches Questions more at before.*

Q. What is your second exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of Politives ending in *r*.

Q. If the Pos. end in *r*, how must the Superlative be formed?

A. d Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception from the generall rules of comparing?

A. Of six Adjectives ending in *lis*.

Q. How do they make their Superlative?

A. By changing *lis* into (*e*) *limus*, and not into *lysimus*?

Q. Which are those six?

A. *Humilis* humble, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis* slender, *agilis* nimble, *acutis* apt to learn: for, we say, *humilis, humilimus, and not humilissimus.*

Q. How do all other Nouns ending in *lis*, form the Superlative?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. That they form the Superlative, by putting to *s* and *si-* *mus*, to the first case of the Positiue ending in *i*; as, *utili, utilis, utilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception from the generall rules of comparing?

b All other irregular Comparisons may be much better shewed the schollers out of the Latine rules, as they shall haue vse of them, then heer to trouble them, or the books with them.

c *Parvissimus, multissimus, eu-*
gregissimus, pi-
ssimus, and the

like, are olde words, and out of use.

d Thus must also *celebris,*
salubris, acris,
alacris, haue
the Superla-
tives, because
they haue the
Nom. also in-
r, as, celebris,
salubris, salu-
berinus.

e These six are in prose most truely written with a single *l, lis* into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *l, for the verse sake.*

A. Of such Adjectiues as haue a vowell comming before
us : as, *Pius, Affidamus, Idomens.*

Q. How are these compared?

By these two Aduerbs, *Magis* more, and *maxime* most; putting-to *magis* in sted of the Comparatiue degree, and *maxime* in sted of the Superlatiue:] so declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Case and Gender in order: as, *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maxime pius* most godly, &c.

* Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as, wee cannot say well, *Pius, piior, &c.*

Of a Pronoune.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoune.

Q. What is a Pronoune?

A. b A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

* Q. Why is it called a Pronoune?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronounes vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing some thing which hath been vttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronounes are there?

A. c. d Fifteen : as *Ego tu, sui, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronounes all the cases?

A. No : onely four of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not som other words be added to the Pronounes?

A. Yes : three compound Pronounes, *Ego me, tu te, idem*: and are found in also (e) *Qui, que, quod.*

old Writers : as, *ai, am, for eam, em* and *im* for *eum, ibus* for *his, med, sed, mis, sis, campse, quois, ibus, &c.* These and the like are to bee known, and not vsed (e). *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is vsed in rehearsing somthing, and it is declin'd much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns.

* Q. Whereof

* Q. VVhereof are these three Pronounes compounded?

A. *Ego et*, of *ego* and *met* : *tute*, of *tu* and *te* ; *idem*, of *is* and *demum*.

* Q. How many kind of Pronouns haue you generally?

A. Two: Pronoune Substantiues, & Pronoune Adiectiues.

* Q. How many Pronoune Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*, with their compounds ; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronoune Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic* and *is*.

Q. VVhy are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first wordes, and not deriuued of others.

Q. VVhat are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of the Pronoune Primitiues called Relatiues.

A. Yes.

Q. VVhich are those?

A. *Hic, ille, iste, is*, with *idem* and *qui** joyned to them.

Q. VVhy are these six calld Relatiues?

A. Because the serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Q. * Can *Hic, ille, iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues and Relatiues?

A. Yes ; in respect of the diuerse uses to which they serue : that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of the Pronoune Relatiues is most specially calld a Relatiue?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronounes Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seuen : *Mens, tuus, suis, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because

* So *qui* and
quid may be
referred here
to.

qui of some
Grammarians
is taken for a
Noune.

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri* and *vestri*; the Genitivus cases of *Ego, tu, sui*.

* Q. Shew me how.

A. *Mens. coins of mei*, the Genitivus case of *Ego*: *tuus of thi*, the Genitivus case of *tu*: *tuus of mi*: *nostras of nostri*, the Genitivus case plurall of *ego*: *vestras of vestri*, the Genitivus case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you ?

A. Two; Possessives and Gentiles.

These follow
after.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My book names five: Number, Case, Gender (as are in a Noun) Declension and Person.

* Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Substantives; as, in *Ego, tu, sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be understood to be of that Gender whereof the word or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they bee referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego*, vnderstood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Adjectives?

A. Like as in the Noun Adjectives.

Declensions of Pronounes.

Q. How many Declensions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Four.

* Q. How will you knowe what Declension every Pronoun is of?

A. By the ending of the Genitivus case singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Give mee the terminations of the Genitivus case singular

lar

lar of each Declension in the Pronoune.

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei.*

The second in *ihs*, or *jus*: as, *Ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius.*

The third in *i, e, i*, like Adiectiues of three terminations: as, *Mei, mea, mei.*

The fourth in *atis*; as, *Nostras, nostratis.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui.*

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego I, mei of me, miki to mee, me mee, à me from mee.*
Nos wee, nostrum vel nostri of vs, nobis to vs, nos vs, à nobis,
from vs.

So, English first. *I ego, of me mei &c. Tu thou, tui, of thee,*
&c. Sui of himselfe, or of themselues, Sibi to himselfe, or to
themselues, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the
 plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath; for it wanteth the
 Nominatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Six: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui.*

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*. Gen. *unius.*

Q. Do they all make their Genitiue in *ihs*, like *unus*?

A. No: these three, * *Hic, is, and qui*, make the Genitiue in
jus: as, bujus, ejus, cuius.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*, sauing that *ipse* maketh *ip-*
sum in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusatiue
 case singular, not *ipsum*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a feuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these of the second declension, Latine and English
 together, and first *iste*.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neuter,
 or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine, Neu-
 ter.

So, *Is hee, ea shee, id that thing.*

* *Hic* is often-
 times yfed for
he in old Wri-
 tters.

Qui which Masculine : *qua* which Feminine : *quod* which Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablatiue case of *Quis*, Ablat. *quo, qua, quo, vel qui?*

A. Because *Quis*, in the Ablatiue case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo, qua, or quod*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. a As *quis, qua, quod* : putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid* after *quod*, thus:

Nom. *Quis vel qui, qua, quod vel quid.* Gen. *quiis, &c.*

So Accul. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid.*

Q. How decline you *Quisquis?*

A. Sing. Nom. *Quisquis,* &c.
Quicquid

* Q. What difference is there between *quod* and *quid?*

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantiue, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwaies a Substantiue of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third Declension?

A. Five: *Mens, tuus, noster, and vester.*

* Q. What are these called which are of the third Declension

A. Possessiues.

Q. Why are they called Possessiues.

A. Because they signifie possession, or owning; as, *Mens mine: tuus thine: suis his: noster ours: vester yours.*

Q. How are these Possessiues declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes (b) *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case singular; & that *tuus, suis, noster, vester*, haue no Vocatiue case at all.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras and vestras.*

Q. What are these of the fourth Declension called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why are they called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or Nation; to some sect or faction: as *Nostras, one of our Country, or of our sect or side. Vestras one of*

your

b Mens for *mi* in the Vocab. is by *Anioposis*, as, *Virg. Proje* *rela manus san-*
guis mens.

Of Gens, a Nation.

your countrey, sect, or side.

Q. But your book addes *Cujas*: is it a Pronoun?

A. No: *Cujas* is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined in the Pronoun, being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining with *Nostras* and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that bee *d* Gentiles ^{Arpinus of} *Arpinū, & R4-* haue: and because it may seem to come of *Cujus*, the Genitiue ^{Nounes of R4-} case of *qui, que quod*. ^{persons are so declined.}

Q. What signifies *Cujas*?

A. Of what country, or what country-man, or of what sect.

Q. What are these three, *Nostras*, *Vestras* and *Cujas*, declined like?

A. They are in all things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that in the Nominatiue and Vocabatiue case singular, they make *as* for *atis*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic & bac Nostras & hos Nostrate*; for *bic & bac Nostratis & hoc Nostrate*: the termination *atis* being drawne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. What is the first thing belonging to a Pronoun?

A. A Person.

* Q. What mean you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many Persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe alone or with others: as, *Ego I, Nos we*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego* and *Nos*: and no mo properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone, or with others: as, *Thou, Ye*.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no mo properly.

Q. But your booke saith, that every Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are understood in every Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *O puer*, O boy: we vnderstand, *O tu puer*, O thou boy.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Illi* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What words are of the third Person?

A. All a Neuns, Pronouns and Participles; except *Ego*, *nos*, *is* and *vos*.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui*, are somtime of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are joyned with words of the first or second Person, expressed or vnderstood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos* or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

Q. To what end serue the Persons in Pronouns?

A. To expresse our minde fitly when wee speak of any Person.] More specially they serue for the forming of Verbs, wherein they are euer expressed or vnderstood in every word, in each Mood and Tense, except the Infinitive.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verb.

with

Q. What

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A part of speech declined with a Mood & Tense, and betokeneth the dooing, suffering, or being of any thing.

Q. Shew mee how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or being.

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I do loue: suffering, as, *amor*, I am loued: beeing, as, *um*, I am.

* Q. What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe signifieth the manner of dooing, suffering, or beeing of that thing.

Q. How many kinde of Verbs are there?

A. Two: Personall and Impersonall.

Q. What mean you by Personall:

A. A Verb that hath Persons.

Q. What Verb is that?

A. Such a Verb as is varied by diuers Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is a Verb Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *it*: as, *Deserit* it becommeth.

Q. How many kinde of Verbs Personals are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

* Q. How do these differ one from another?

A. Three waies: First, in termination or ending: secondly, in signification: thirdly, in declining or forming.

Q. How do Verbs Personals differ in termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some few in *m*.

Q. What Verbs end in *o*?

A. A Verb Actiue, and a Verb Neuter.

Q. What Verbs end in *or*?

A. Passiues, Deponents and Commons.

* Q. What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum*, *forens*, *inquis*, *possess*: with other compounds of them.

This is
ment of per-
fect Verbs.
That *Aue*, *fa-
xo*, *quafo*, &c.
are not decli-
ned with.

Mood &
Tense, it is in
regard of vse,
not the nature
of the words.

Q. How ends a Verb Actiue?

A. In *e* or *o*: as, *Ego* I do.

Q. What doth it betoken or signify?

A. To do: as, *Amo* I loue; or I do loue.

Q. What may a Verb Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How.

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo* I loue, put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to bee done: as, *Amor* I am loued.

Q. May not a Verb Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting away *r*; as, of *Amor* take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verb Neuter?

A. In *e* or *m*: as, *Curro* I run, *Suum* I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doo: as, of *Curro*, by putting to *r*, to make *curror*.

A. No: There is no such word as *curror*.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter englisched?

A. Sometime Actiuely, that is, like an Actiue; as, *Curro* I run; sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Egrot* I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verb Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verb Passiue.

Q. How doth it signify?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquor*, I doo speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely: as, *glorior*, I doo boast.

Q. How ends a Verb Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signify?

A. Both

A. Both Actiuely and a Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verb Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common; as, *Oscular*, I kisse, or I am kisled.

* Q. How may I knowe in any place whether a Verb Common do signify Actiuely or Passiuely?

A. By the construction. For, if it bee construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as, *Oscular te*, I kille thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verb Passiue, it signifieth Passiuely: as, *Oscular a te* I am kisled of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verb Deponent or a Verb Common lose r, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquor* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Oscular osculi*.

* Q. But some Verbs are said to bee Transiutie, others Intransiutie: how may I knowe which are Transiutie, which Intransiutie?

A. Those are Transiutie whose action or doing passeth into another thing, and haue not a perfect sene in themselues: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

* Q. What is the way to knowe them?

A. If I may fitly ask the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verb, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say, *Amo* I loue; another may ask whom or what doe you loue; or else hee vnderstands not your meaning: and so the Action passeth into another thing.

Q. Which are Intransiutie?

A. Such as haue an absolute and perfect sene in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I run, *Aegro* I am sick.

* Q. Of all the fие kinds of Personals, which are Transiutie?

A. Actiues, Deponents and Commons signifying Actiuely, that is, when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransiuties?

A. Verbs Passiues [and Neuters for the most part] and also Commons signifying Passiuely, that is, being construed as Passiues.

A Few Verbs
Commons are
now in use, viz;
signifying passiuely as well
as Actiuely,
ex. except *Crimes*,
Frustor, *Oscular*, and some
other, although
many Examples of the pre-
ter tense of
Verbs Depon-
ents may be
found signifying
passiuely:
as *Complexus*,
Meditatus, *In-
terpretatus*, *so-
mitatus*, &c.

For the meaning of the fives kinds of Personals, see *Persons* and *Moods*.

Moodes.

Q. You said a Verbe vvas declined vwith Moode and Tense: what is a Mood?

Q. Or a Mood is the manner of speech vfed in signifying the doing, suffering or being of any thing.

A. The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: the Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *A*mo, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas in?* dost thou loue?

What signe hath the Indicatiue?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama*, loue thou.

*** Q.** What signe hath the Imperatiue?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*; except in the second Persons: where it is evidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath the Optatiue?

A. These signes; *b* Would God, I pray God, or God

grant.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *utinam* *Amem*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, will or duty, to doe any thing.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought, or could: as, *Amem*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerb nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. It hath euermore some Conjunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerb hauing the nature of a Coniunction: as, *That, if, when, whereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before or coming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

* Q. Is there no difference in Latin, between the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subiunctiue Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, and signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What is the common signe to know it by?

A. *To*: as *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbes come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, what Moode must the later bee?

A. The Infinitiue: as, *Capio discere*, I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

Q. What are ther peculiarly belonging to the Infinitiue Moode?

A. 4 Gerunds and Supines.

* Q. Why doe they belong to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

pines, except onely Passiues: and such are excepted and noted to want their personalls haue none.

All Verbes Personalls which are perfect and regular haue Gerunds and Supines. Imperf.

b Gerunds are named of *Gerendo*, because they signifie the manner of dooing some-
thing. *Supines* of being loued: *amando* in louing, or in being loued: *amandum* (as *Melancthon* thinks) of *su-
pnuu*, because they haue no ease before them. *c* Some decline these, *Genit.* *Amandi*, *Accus.* *Amandum*, *Abl.* *Amand*. But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verb.

Q. How many *b* Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of being loued: *amando* in louing, or in being loued: *amandum* (as *Melancthon* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. *c* How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verb.

Supines.

Q. How many Supines be there?

A. *H*Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath, *a* for the most part, the signification of the Infinitiue Mood of the Verbe Actiue: as, *Amanum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the later Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitiue Mood Passiue: as, *Amanu* to be loued.

Tenses.

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any Person is said to do or suffer any thing. *c* A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the dooing, suffering, or being of a thing in time, as a Verb doth.

* Q. What is a Tense?

A. *b* The *c* difference of a Verb according to the times past, present, to come.

d There are properly but three Tenses or times.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. *d* Five: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

* Q. How

* Q. How may these tenses be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speak of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speak of?

A. Of the time that is now present: as, *Amo I loue.*

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Do, doest or doth*, in the Actiue voice: and *am, bee, is, art, are*, in the Passiue.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam I loued or did loue.*

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did or didst*, in the Actiue voice: and *was, were, were*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as, *Amenis, I past*. haue loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Hauc, hast or haib*, in the Actiue: *hauen, haft been*, or *hath been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had or hadst*, in the Actiue: *had been, or hadst been*, in the Passiue.

Q. What time speaks the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall or will, or may or can be hereafter*, in the Actiue: *soal be, or will be, or may or can be hereafter*, in the Passiue.

* Q. Give me all the vſual signes of the Actiue together.

A. (b) *Do, doest or doth; did or didst; hauc, hast or haib; had, or hadst; shall or will, or hereafter.*

* Q. Give me the vſual signes of the Passiue.

A. *Am, be, is, are, art, are; was, were, wert; hauen, haft been; soal be, or will be.*

The past, time present, to come.

Our book di- uides the Pre- ter tense or

time past, into three, viz.

Preterimper- fect tense, not perfectly past.

Preterper- fect tense perfectly past. Preter-

pluperfect tense, more

then perfectly

^b The prin- cipal signs of the Actiue, are *Do, did, hauc, haft, had, shall, soal or wil.*

Persons.

*Q. **W**hat is a Person in a Verb?

A. Every feuerall word, in euery Mood & Tense: except the Infinitive Mood, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun is understood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* hee loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Personals there are three in either Number, like as in the Pronoun.

*Q. Hath every Mood and Tense three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs, except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

*Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nouns and Pronouns?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

*Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth: *Magister* is the Person of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verb, signifying what he doth.

Conjugations.

*Q. **W**hat is a Conjugation?

A. The varying of a Verb, according to Moods, Tenses and Persons.

Q. How many Conjugations haue Verbs?

A Conjugation is a fit varying of Verbs by their final terminations in both Numbers, and in every Person, in each Mood and Tense.

A. Four.

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder ?

A. By their seuerall vowels ; which are their marks to knowe them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Conjugation to knowe it by ?

A. * A long, before *re* and *ri* : as *amāre*, *amāris*.

Q. What is the vowell of the second ?

A. E long before *re* and *ri* : as, *docēre*, *decēris*.

Q. What of the third ?

A. E short, before *re* and *ri* : as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth ?

A. I long before *re* and *ri* : as, *audire*, *audiris*.

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ri* which you speake of, to knowe the Conjugations asunder by ?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Mood Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice: as, *Amo*, *ammas*, *amani*, *amare* : and *ri*, in the second Person Passive; that is, in the second word in declining a Verb Passive : as, *Amor*, *amari*.

* Do and certaine cōpounds of it are excepted : as, *excēdo*, *peſſundo*, *scēndo*, which make a short ; as, *damus*, *ſir-
cundamus*, as it is in the Latin Prosodia.

Of declining and conjugating Verbs.

2 **T**HAT you may bee skilfull in all Verbs (which with the knowledge of the Nouhes , is accounted the most speedy help to attainer the Latine tongue) what must you doe ?

A. I must learn to be very perfect in declining and conjugating any Verb.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline and conjugate all perfect Verbs by ?

A. Foure ; according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voices are these examples *b* formed ?

of the Infinitive Mood, the Gerunds, Supines and Particiles belonging to that Verbe and voice. *b* Forming or conjugating a Verb, is the breaking or varying the first word of the verb into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moods.

4 Declining a Verb is the rehearsing of the first & second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the indicative Mood : the Present tense

A. In two: Actiue and Passiue. All Verbs in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Dooco*, *Lege* or *Audio*. All Verbs in *or*, like *Amor*, *Door*, *Legor*, *Audioor*.

* Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passiues?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds and Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Particples, as they are set down in the Participle after.

* Q. What is the chief benefit of the perfect readinesse, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verb, in each Mood, Tense and Person: and therby to be able to proceed most spee-
dily in construing, parsing, and making Latine?

* Q. How will you doo that?

A. By beeing perfect in all the Persons, especially the first Persons, through each Mood and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to run the terminations of every Tense and Person, in my minde; together with the signes of every Person in English.

Q. But how will you doo in the Imperatiue Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the seconde Person, or omit it: or say thus, The Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Q. Shew me an example of conjugating so, and first of gi-
ving the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amavi* I haue lou-
ued, *amaveram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue seconde Person, *Ama amare* loue thou: or, the Imperatiue wants the first Person.

Optatiue, *vitiam amem* grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. Iloue *Amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declin-
ing Nouns.

Q. But let me hear how you run the Terminations in your
minde, or by speech.

A. *O, a, at, amus, atis, ant.* So in *Amabam*; *bam, bas, bar, bamus,*
batis, bart.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must runne
in

in your minde, with these terminations ?

A. The Persons in English ; I, thou, he, we, ye and they.

Q. Then if you can give the first Person in any Tense, you can by this means give any Person of the same, by remembiring, or running in your minde, the terminations and signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did leue ?

A. Amabam.

Q. They loued or did loue ?

A. Ama'ant.

Q. If you be asked any Person which you cannot tell, what must you doo to finde it ?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example ?

A. If I be asked, how I say, We had taught, I straight rememb're I had taught *docueram* : and so running in my minde, *ram*, *ras*, *rat*, *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant* ; and withall, I, thou, he, we, ye, they ; I finde *decneramus* we had taught.

* Q. Give me the first Persons of those Tenses, which come one of another : and first, which come of the Present tense,

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.* Imperatiue, second Person, *Ama, amato.*

* Q. Give me those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amaui, amaueram, amauertim, amauero, amauissim, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse the first Persons together as they stand in the book.

A. *Amo, amabam, amavi, amaueram, amabo* : Imperatiue second Person, *Ama, amato* ; *Amem, amarem, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amare, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse them Actiuely and Passiuely together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum velfui, amaueram amatus eram velfueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper, second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optat. Potentiall and Subjunctiue, *Amem amer, amarem amarer, amauerim amatus sum velfuerim, amauissem amatus essem.*

vel suissim, amauero amatus era vel fuerio.

Infinitives, Amare, amari, amuisse, amatum esse vel su-

isse. Amato, amata, amatum, amatus, amuisse, amata, amata, amatus, amatus.

* Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum esse.

Amandi, amando, amandum; Amatum, amans, amatus, amaturus, amandus.

* Q. Giue the terminations of the first Persons of the Actiue

voynce alone.

A. O, ham, i, ram, bo or am. Em or am, rem, rim, sem, ro.

Q. Giue the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. Do, did, have, had, shall or will; may or can hereafter; as be-
fore.

Q. Giue the terminations of the Actiue and Passiue toge-
ther.

A. O or, ham bar, i sum vel g bo bor,
fui, ram eram vel fueram ram ar.

Em er remrer, rim sim vel fuerim, sem effem vel suissim, ro ero
ram ar. Vel fuerio.

Infinitive, e, i : se esse vel suisse.

* Q. Is there yet no further help for knowing the seuerall Per-
sons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Actiue end in o, am, em, im, or i : the
second in as, es, is or si : the third in at, et, it : the first Plurall in
murs, the second in tis, the third in nt.

Q. How end the first Persons Passiue?

A. The first Persons end commonly in or, ar, er; the second
in aris, eris, iris; the third in tur; the first Plural in murs; the se-
cond in muis; the third in ntur.

* In the Preterfect tenses, Preterpluper, and Future tenses Passiue, the terminations are the same with the tenses in Sum, es, fuis, of which they are borrowed : except the Future tense of the Indicatiue Mood.

* Q. which doe you account the speediest way of all, to get and
keep these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and
of the English signes of the Moods, Tenses, and Persons :
and also much examination of the Actiue and Passiue toge-
ther:

ther: as, asking, I loue, Amo: I am loued, Amor: he loueth, a-
mat: hee is loued, amatur: they loue, amant: they aro loued, a-
mantur, &c.

Of Sum and other Verbs
out of Rule.

Q. What rules haue you for Verbs ending in *m*?

A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular:
that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your book?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possessum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They, with most other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, *b* are set downe in the Latine Grammar by themselues: *b* At *sedunc* except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*; which doo follow *af* *vt totum*.
ter.

Q. Is not a perfect readinesse in the Verb *Sum*, as necessary
as in any other of the Verbs?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbs in *er*, and also
for that it is of perpetuall use.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in the Verb *Sum*?

A. By the same means as in *Amo*, *deceo*, &c. and so in *volo*, *no-
lo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being
perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine,
and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning
thesetwo Verbs, *Eo* and *quico*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein do they differ from other Verbs?

A. In the Preterimperf. and Future tense of the Indicative * *Audibam*, *le-
nibam*, *scibam*, *scribam*, and
Mood, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

Q. How do they make their Future tense?

Audibam, *le-
nibam*, *scibam*, and
the like, are by
the figure *Syn-
cope*.

A. *Ibo* and *quibo* : not *iam*.

Q. How doe they make their Gerunds ?

A. (b) *Eundis, curndo, eundum* : not *iendi* : so *querundi, quorundo, queundum* ; though wee say *ambiendi*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods and Tenses ?

A. Like Verbes in *o*, of the fourth Coniugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode ?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode ?

A. Those which ende in *ram, rim, or ro*, bee formed of it, by changing *i*, into *e* short ; & then putting to *ram, rim, or ro* : as, of *Amanui*, are made *amaneram, amauerim, amauero*. Those which end in *sem, or se*, be formed of it onely by putting to *s* and *sem*, or *se* : as of *Amanis, amauissem, amanisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. How are impersonals declined ?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but only formed in the third Person singular through all Moodes and Tenses : as: *Deletat, deletabat &c. studetur, studebatur, studiuntur &c. vel fuit &c.*

Q. What signes haue they to know them by ?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **VV**Hat is your fourth part of speech, which is declined ?

A. A Participle ?

Q. What is a Participle ?

A. A part of speech derived of a Verb, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verb, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part: because it hath nothing of it selfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth a Participle take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verb, and part of both a Noun and a Verb together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or severally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verb alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

* Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender; as a Noun Adjective.

Q. ^b How many kindes of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter-tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dus*.

Q. How can you knowe the kindes of Participles?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their signification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans* or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*; as, *louing*.

Q. Is euery word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

A. No: vniuersall the Latine end also in *ans* or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense formed of?

^b There are two of the Actiuie voice; as, the Participle of the Present and the Fut. in *rus*: two of the Passiuie; that is, the Participle of the Preter tense, and Future in *dus*.

c For forming Particples of Verbs wanting the Preterim-
perfe^tt tense, we must faine Preterim-
perf. tenses, as, *in-
quicquam, inqui-
ens,*

d These Par-
ticiples, *Fatu-
rus, furus, par-
turus, nasciturus
arquiturus,
nosciturus,
moriturus, oritu-
rus, are for-
med irregu-
larly.*
Stockwood.

A. Of the c Preterimperf. tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns:as*, of *Amabam*, *bam* turned in *ns*, is made *amans*; so, of *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie or betoken?

A. To doe; like the Infinitive Mood, of the Active voyce: as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. *In rūs:as, amaturus.*

Q. VVhat is it formed of?

A. d Of the later Supine by putting to *rūs:as*, of *Dolus*, *docturus*.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter-
tense?

A. In *d,r,or n:as*, loued, taught, slain.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus, sus, xus:as, amatus* loued, *visus* seene, *nexus*, knit.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus, sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* dead, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. VVhat time doth a Participle of the Preter tense sig-
nifie?

A. The time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *s:as*, of *Letus*, *le-
tus*.

Q. VVhat signifieth a Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. To suffer: like the Infinitive Mood of the Passiue
voyce *as, amandus* to be loued.

* Q. VVhat time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis*, into *dus:as*, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* into *dus*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not somtimes the signification of the Ac-
tive

tive voyce ; and of the Participle of the Present tense ?

A. Yes : as, *Legendus* reading. As, in this sentence, *Legendis veteribus proficiis* ; In reading old authors thou doest profit.

* Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actively ?

A. No : It is rather an Adjective Gerundive.

Q. Hath euery kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles ?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbs Actives and * Neuters, which haue the Supines ?

A. Two : one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these lacke the Supines ?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. VVhy so ?

A. Because it is deriued of the later Supine. As, of *Disco* is only *discens* ; without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. VVhat Participles haue Verbs Passives, whose Actives haue the Supines ?

A. Two : a Participle of the Preter tense & of the Future in *dus* : as, of *Amor*, cometh *amatus, amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actives want the Supines ?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so ?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should bee formed of the later Supine, which is wanting. As, of *Timor* is only *timendus*.

Q. VVhat Participles hath a Verbe Deponent ?

A. Three : one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, and one of the future in *rus* : as, of *Auxilior*, cometh, *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *dus* ?

A. Yes ; if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe Transitiue : as, *Loguor verbum* ; *Loguor* may forme *logundus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common ?

A. All the foure Participles : as, of *Largior*, cometh *largiens, largiturus, largitus, largendus*.

Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined ?

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule.

Erratus, excursus, percursus, are taken to come to of Verbs Impersonals of the Passiuoyce : so *regnatus, triumphatus, vigilatus*, & *vigilandus* ; or abusively.

A. Like Nouns Adiectiues of three Articles : as, Nom. *Hic* *hec* & *hoc* *Amans* ; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Particiles of other tenses declined ?

A. Like Nouns Adiectiues of three diuers endings : as, Nom. *Amatus, amata, amatum* ; like *Bonis, a, um* : so all the rest.

Of an Aduerb.

2. **W**Hich is your fift part of speech ; and the first of those which are vndeclared ?

A. An Aduerb.

Q. What is an Aduerb ?

A. A part of speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification ?

Q. Why is it called an Aduerb ?

A. Because it is vsually ioyned to Verbs.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of speech also ?

A. Yes : to such words as are in place of Verbs, and some other ; as, sometimes to Nouns, sometimes to Aduerbs.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerb joyned to the Verbs ?

A. To declare their signification : that is, to make their signification more plain and full.

* Q. How ?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order, or the like, according to the seuerall kindes of Aduerbs ; As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order : and the like heerunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbs.

A. Aduerbs are of Time, Place, Number, Order : and so as they stand in the book.

Q. Give me your Aduerbs, englising them in order.

A. Aduerbs of time : as, *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perendie* the day after to morrow, *olim* in time past, or in time to come, or once ; *aliquando* somtimes, *super* of late, *quando* when.

Qf place: as, *ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* heer, *istuc* there, *illuc* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

These Ad-
uerbs see
more at large
in M. Leedes
questions, in
his third part
of his Gram-
mar ques-
tions, and so
likewise of
Coniunctions,
or in the La-
tine rules.

Of Number : as *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrise, *quater* four times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order : as, *Inde* from thence : *deinde* afterwards : *denique* to conclude : *postremo* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting : as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorūm* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of calling : as, *Hec* hoe, *ō* hoe : *chodus* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming : as *Certè* surely, *na* verely, *profectò* truly, *sancè* truly or doubleleise, *scilicet* doubleleise or truly, *licet* be it so, *est* *scilicet quād* be it so.

Of Denying : as, *Non* not, *hanc* *et* *ot*, *minimè* no, or in no wife, *nentiquam* not, or in no wife, *nequaquam* no, or in no wife.

Of Swearing : as, * *Pol* in good-sooth, *adepol* in good-sooth, * *Pol* by *Pollux* *Addepoll* by the *Hercle* truly, *Medius-fidius* in faith or truth.

Of Exhorting : as, *Eia* goe to, or well, *age* goe to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet.

Of Flattering : as *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good fellowship, *amabo* of all loue.

Of Forbidding : as, *No* no, not.

Of Wilhing : as *vitam* oh that, or I would to God, *si* O that, *O si* O that, *O si* O if, *O* oh that.

Of Gathering together : as, *Simul* together, *una* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not onely, *non solum* not onely.

Of Parting : as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another : *sigilatim* every one asunder or peculiarily, *vicatim* street by streete, or village by village.

Of Choosing : as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished : as, *Pene* almost, *ferè* almost, *prope* nie, or neer, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modo* non almost.

Of Shewing : as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting : as, *Forsan* peraduenture, *forsitan* peraduenture, *fartassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be peraduenture.

Of Chance : as *Forte* by chance, *fortuitò* by chance, or at adventure.

Of Likenesse : as, *Sic* *so*, *scut* likeas, *quasi* as, *cen* as, *tangnam* euen as, *velut* as.

Of Quality: as, *Bene* well, *male* euilly, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantity: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *pauculum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all, or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or aswell, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* lesse, *maxime* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes, certain are: as, *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly. *Prope* neer, *propius* neerer, *proxime* the neerest of all.

Aduerbs coming of *Nous* which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing: as, of *Bonus, melior, optimus, is bene, melius, optime.*

* Q. Do these form the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues do?

A. No: they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree of themselues; neither doo forme any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then haue they these degrees?

A. They doo borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

* Q. How doth the Comparatiue degree of Aduerbs end?

A. Their Comparatiue ends in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculine Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiectiue of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seem to be formed: as, *Docte, doctius, doctissime.*

Neuter Adiectiues are oft put for Aduerbs: as, *re-cessus, pro re-cessus, sororum* for *re-cessus.*

This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbs.

* Q. Do not some Superlatiues end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Pluri-um, potissimum.*

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbs?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we knowe Aduerbs?

A. Easily. Many of them are set down in the Accidencie. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the book, are Aduerbs of Quality, and doo commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, *wisely*, *learnedly*.

* Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *è* or *us*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them from Nouns: as, *Dolè*, *doctiùs*, *doctissimè*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, *wisely*.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Dolè* learnedly, *doctiùs* more learnedly, *doctissimè* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortiùs* more valiantly, *fortissimè* most valiantly.

Q. Haue you not some Aduerbs ending in *o*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantò* by so much: and some also in *im*: as, *furiim* theeuifly, coming of the Verb *furo*. But these haue their accents to knowe them by, like as those in *um*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that ioyneth words and sentences together.

* Q. What is the vse of Conjunctions?

A. To ioyn words and sentences.

Q. How many kindes of Conjunctions haue you?

A. Twelue: *a* Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Redditiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Conjunctions, Latin & English together.

A. *b* Copulatiues: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *at* and, *atque* and, *ne* neither, *neque* neither.

c Disjunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, *or* either, *vel* either, *scilicet* either, *sive* either.

a These kindes of Conjunctions haue their names according to the reasons following.

b Copulatiues, because they serue vfluallie to couple parts of sentences absolutely.

c Disjunctiues, by which parts of sentences are so seuered, as if one onely could be true.

d Discretiues, by which the parts are lightly seuered.

e Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

f Conditionals by which the part following is knitypyn condition of that going before.

g Exceptiues do except against some thing going before, or from somthing following.

h Interrogatiues ask a question.

i Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something.

d Discretiues : as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verè* but, *at* but, *ne* but.

e Causals : as, *Nam* for, *namq[ue]* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *vt* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

f Conditionals : as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

g Exceptiues : as, *Ni* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwise, *praterquam* except that.

h Interrogatiues : as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *vr̄num* whether, *necne* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

i Illatiues : as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *staque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

k Aduersatiues: as, *Etsi* although, *quoniam* although, *quamnis* although, *licet* although or albeit, *etio* be it so.

l Redditius to the same : as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *attamen* yet notwithstanding.

Electiues : as, *Quām* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutiues : as, *Salsēm* at least, *vol* yea, or at the least wise.

i Illatiues bring in some conclusion, or shew something. *k* Aduersatiues shew some diuersity of things. *l* Redditius answer to the Aduersatiues. For the order or placing of Conjunctions, see the Latine Rules, or M. Leches questions.

Of a Preposition.

Q. **VV**Hich is your third part of speech vndeclin ned?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly set before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doo you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are ordinarily set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometimes.

Q. What.

Q. What meane you by Apposition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Apposition?

A. VVhen a Preposition is onely set before an other word, yet is not made one with it, but remaineth a perfect word of it selfe: as, *Ad patrem*.

Q. What meane you by Composition, when you say a Preposition is set before in Composition?

A. When it is made a part of the word which it is set before: as, *inductus* vñlearned.

Q. To what vse doe Prepositions serue specially?

A. To gouerne cases; or to serue to cases, as our book hath it; and to make compound words.

* Q. What cases doe they serue to?

A. Some to an Accusatiue; som to an Ablatiue; some both to an Accusatiue and an Ablatiue.

Q. How many Prepositions serue to the (a) Accusatiue case?

A. Two and thirty: namely, *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, &c.

Q. How many serue to the Ablatiue case?

A. These fifteen. (b) *A*, *ab*, *abs*, from or fro, &c.

Q. How many serue to both cases?

A. Onely these foure; *In*, (c) *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. What Prepositions are set after their cases?

A. These three: *versus*, *penes*, and *tenus*, are ordinarily set after; also *cum* and *usque*, sometimes: as, *mecum*, *ad occidentem* *usque*.

* Q. May not the rest of the Prepositions bee so set after their cases also?

A. Yes: by the figure *Anastrophe*: as, *Italiam contra*.

Q. Can no Preposition serue to a Genitiue case?

A. Yes: *Tenus*.

Q. When is that?

A. VVhen the casuall word ioyned with *Tenus* is the Plurall number, then it must be put in the Genitiue case, and be set before *tenus*: as, *Aurium tenus*, vp to the eares; *geruum tenus*, vp to the knees.

Q. If Prepositions be set alone without any case; whether

are they then Prepositions ?

A. No : they are then changed into Aduerbs : and so if they doe forme the degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those four which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will ?

A. No : except *Subter*, which wee may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How know you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatiue case ; when to the Ablatiue ?

A. By their signification : for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case : so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. VVhen doth *in*, serue to the Accusatiue case ?

A. When it hath the signe *into*, ioyned with the English : *as*, *in urbem*, into the City. Or, when it is put for *Erga* towards, *contra*, against, or *ad vnto*. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. VVhen doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue case ?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante* ; that is, when it signifieth *vnto*, *by*, *about* or *before*. Otherwise, it gouernes an Ablatiue.

These haue commonly these significations or the like : which by vse in reading may easily be obserued ; *An* about, *di* from, & *c.d.* asunder re back or againe : *se* affinder : *con* together : *se q* sever : *pro*, *propinquus*, *proximè*.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue ?

A. VVhen it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these ?

A. Yes : *b* These six ; *An*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases ?

A. No : they serue onely to make Compound words ; so that they are never found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared ?

A. No : except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbs : as *Propè*, *propinquus*, *proximè*.

Of an Interjection.

Q. **VV**Hat is your last part of speech ?

A. An Interjection ?

Q. **VV**hat is an Interjection ?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some sodaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voyce.

Q. How many kindes of Interjections haue you ?

A. So many as there are sodaine passions or motions of the minde : as, of mirth, sorrow, dread and the like : as they are in my booke.

Q. Giue me the English of your Interjections ; as you did of Aduerbs and Conjunctions.

A. They are imperfect voyces : and so haue no proper English words : yet we may English them thus, after our custome of speech.

Some be of mirth : as, *Ehax* hey, *vah* hey-da.

Sorrow : as, *Hera* alas, *hei* ah alas.

Dread : as, *Atar* oh, or out alas.

Marueling : as, *Papè* O maruelous or strange !

Disdayning : as, *Hem* oh or what, *vahah*.

Shunning : as, *Apage* get thee gone, or fie away.

Praising : as, *Euge* O well done !

Scorning : as, *hui* hee, alas.

Exclamation : as, *Prob* *Dicum* at que hominum fidem. Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Cursing : as, *Va* woe, *malum* in a mischiefe.

Laughing : as *Ha*, *ha*, *ha* ; *ba*, *ba*.

Calling : as, *Eho*, *ho*, *io*, *ho* syrrah.

Silence : as, *Au*, *auh*.

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voyces ?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections : as, *Ehax*, *vah*, &c.

* Q. What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischiefe, is it not a perfect voyce ?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun : and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to expressio

expresse such a sodaine passion.

* Q. May not other perfect words also, bee made Interjections?

A. Yes: any part of speech may, but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoeuer they are vsed to expresse these sodaine motions of the minde: *jas*, *infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all good fellowship, *Perij alas*, are made Interjections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuerse signification; or in a diuerse respect and consideration.

* Q. How, for example?

A. *Cum* when, is an Aduerb of Time; *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causal; *Cum* with, a Preposition. And *cum* taken for this word *cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noune Substantiue and vndeclined.

* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may bee a Noune Substantiue.

A. Yes: when it is taken for the word it selfe, or, as for a word of Art.] As, *Habeo* this word *babeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noune Substantiue: as, *Bonum manè* good morrow. *Manè* is here declined, *Hoc manè inuariabile*.

* Such words are Substantiues not properly, but technicos that is artificially, or materially, as some Grammarians doe speake.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approved of the ancient Writers have vsed both in writing and speaking.

Construction is either simple and plaine, or figurative.

WE haue done with the Introduction of the Eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts severally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now we are to come to the rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English rules. Q. What meane you by construction?

A. &c The due ioyning, or right ordering and framing together of words in speech.] Or the right ioyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reason and rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to bee considered, for the right ioyning of words in Construction?

A. Two:

A. Two : { 1. The Concords of words,
2. The gouerning of words.

Q. What mean you by Concords?

A. The agreements of words together, in some speciall Accidents or qualities: as, in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

* Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first between the Nominatiue Case and the Verb.

The second, between the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, between the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

* Q. Why must these six so agree together?

A. Because three of these are weak, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they bee guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

* Q. Which are those three weak ones?

A. The three later: that is the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue.

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

Simple is that which follows the right and plain manner of speaking, according to the rules of Grammar: as, *Magna pars vulnerata.*

Figuratiue, which differ from the same plain manner: as, *Magna pars vulnerata.*

The first Concord.

Q. What is then your first Concord between?

A. Between the Nominatiue case and the Verbe.

Q. When an English is given to bee made in Latine, what must you do first?

A. Look out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue moe Verbes then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: first, if the Verbe bee of the Infinitiue Mood,

it cannot be the principall Verb. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relative: as, *that*, *whom*, *which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Conjunction: as, *vt* that, *cum* when, *si* if, and such others.

* Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verb?

A. Because all these do euer in some sort depend vpon some other Verb, going before them in natural & due order of speech

* Q. Must not the same course bee taken when a Latine is to be construed or turned into English, which is when an English is giuen to be made in Latine?

A. Yes, the very same: I must likewise first seek out the principall Verb, and mark it carefully.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agreeeth with it both in Number & Person, and also in reaon; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what multy you doe then?

A. Seek out his Nominatiue case.

Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *what*, with the English of the Verb; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall bee the Nominatiue case to the Verb.

Q. Give me an example how.

A. *Venit ne Rex?* Doth the king come? If you aske heere, Who cometh, the answer is, The king. So the word *king* is the Nominatiue case to the Verb.

Q. Must we alwaies thus seek out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals: except the Verb bee an Impersonall; which will haue no Nominatiue case.

Q. Where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verb.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes, three: First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, when this signe it; or *there*, commeth before the English of the

the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most vsually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verb: as, *Amasti louest thou?* or *dost thou loue?*

Q. What case must your casuall worde bee, which commeth next after the Verbe, and answereth to the question, *whom or what, made by the Verbe?*

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to bee construed withall] for then it must be such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Heere placere the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Dative case; and *utere* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same mumber and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Giue me an example.

A. *Praeceptor legit, vos vero negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Praeceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

from all others: as *vos dannatis* you condemned & none other; or else for more emphasis, that is, for speaking more significantly: as, *Tu es parvus*, you are [my] patrone, that is, you especially and above all other [So also in Verbs whose signification belongs vnto men, the Nominatiue cases of the third Person are vsually vnderstood: as *Ferunt*, b. e. *ille ferunt*, he is reported, vnde ferunt be rather vied impersonally. So *ferunt*, b. e. *homines ferunt*, men say. 3. Thus it is likewise in Verbes whose action belongs to God or Nature, as *pluit*, it rayneth: *ultram*, it thunders, that is, God or Nature raines or thunders. [Thus it is in like manner in some other Verbes which as these are layd to be of an extremp signification, vix, whose action is not in the power of man or of any earthly creature, as *lucet* is day, *Aduerserat* it draweth towards euening.

Note that the Nominatiue cases of the first and second persons, as *Ego, tu, nos* and *vos* are seldom expressed but only vnderstood, vnde lette it be for the cause of better distinguishing and discerning.

Some persons

Q. How

Q. How are these to be applied ?

A. Thus : *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number and third Person, agreeing with *Preceptor* his Nominatiue case, which is the singular Number and third Person. And *negligit* is the plurall Number and second Person, because it agreeeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number and second Person.

Q. Must the Verb be alwaies the same Number and Person that the Nominatiue case is ?

A. No : For there are three exceptions in the three rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception ?

A. Many Nominatiue cases Singular, having a Conjunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule ?

A. When there are mo Nominatiue cases coming together, with a Conjunction Copulatiue coming between them; though all the Nominatiue cases bee of the Singular Number, yet the Verb is vusually of the Plurall Number.

Q. What if the Nominatiue cases be of * diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verb agree in Person ? may it agree with any of them ?

A. No : it must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the worthiest Person ?

A. The Nominatiue case of the first Person is more worthy then of the second ; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception ?

A. When a Verb cometh between two Nominatiue cases of diuers Numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them ?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, which goeth before the Verbe , or with that which commeth after the Verbe ; so that both the Nominatiue cases bee of one Person.

* *B* and *y*, may be of all Persons as well as *idem*; by the figure *Enication*, having *Ego* or *nos, Tu* or *vos*, vnderstood; as, *Agimus y*, *y poteramus esse paves, &c.* for *Nos y agimus, &c.*

Person.

Q. VVhich is the third exception?

A. Heere note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. VVhat meane you by that rule?

A. That not onely a Casuall word is the Nominative case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, somtimes a whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

* Q. VVhat meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with Cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Moode, or a whole sentence bee the Nominative case to the Verbe? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verbe, but onely a Noun Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoeuer is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender vndeclined: as, *Hoc Nikil inuariabile*: so, *Hoc diluculo surgere inuariabile*.

* Q. May not a Relatiue bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adiectiue also bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: But then it is commonly an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe bee, when a whole sentence, or a peice of a sentence, is the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it is vsually the Plurall Number and third Person.

* Q. What if it bee a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things then may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verbe ?

A. Sixe : first, a Casuall worde, which is either a Substantiue, or a Relatiue ; or an Adiectiue standing for a Substantiue. Secondly, a whole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause or peece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitiue Mood. Fiftly, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoeuer is put in stead of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitiue Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it ?

A. No : It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. What is your second Concord betweene ?

A. Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

Q. VVhen you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue ?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case :] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue, and the word or wordes answering to the question, shall bee the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue ?

A. In three : in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why dothy your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle ?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature ; except *Ego*, *tu*, *sui* : and so are all Participle ; and therefore agree with Substantiues as well as the Noun Adiectiues doe.

Q. Is your Adiectiue alwaies the same Case, Gender and Number, that the Substantiue is ?

A. No,

A. No, not alwaies : for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my book name but one.

Q. What is the first exception ?

A. Many Substantives Singular, hauing a Cōjunction Copulatiue coming between them, will haue an Adjectiue Plural ; which Adjectiue shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthy Gender ?

A. The Substantive of the Masculine Gender is more worthy then the Substantive of the Feminine ; and the Substantive of the Feminine more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true ?

A. Yea : except in things without life ; I mean such as are not apt to haue life : as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these ?

A. The Neuter is vsually so accounted, though wee may take such Neuters to bee put Substantiuely : as, *Arctus & calamis sunt bona.*

* Q. Which is the second exception ?

A. When an Adjectiue comes between two Substantives of diuers Gēders, it may * indifferētly accord with either of them.

* Which is the third exception ?

A. That the Substantive is not alwaies a Casuall word : but ^{que ac modo} *paupertas mībi* a whole sentence, a peice of a sentence, an Infinitiue Mood, an *visum est omnis & miserrim & Aduerb* with a Genitiue case, or any word put for it self, may be *grauis. Ter. pauperis visum est.* the Substantive to the Adjectiue.

* Q. Why so ?

A. Because all these things which may bee the Nominatiue case to the Verb, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjectiue, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

* Q. What Case, Gender and Number, shall the Adjectiue be, when any of these are his Substantive ?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be.

* Q. What if the Adjectiue haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one peice of a sentence) what gender and number must it be ?

A. The Neuter Gender and Singular Number.

* Q. What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

The third Concord.

Q. What is the third Concord betwene?

Between the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Q. When you haue a Relatiue, what must you do to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the quellion *who*, or *what*, to the English of the Relatiue; and the worde that answereth to the quellion is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

Q. In how many things doth the Relatiue agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

Q. Is one Substantiue or Casual word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relatiue?

A. No: all the same things may be the Antecedent to the Relatiue, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, or the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall worde, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relatiue be?

A. If the Relatiue be referred but to one thing of those, except the casuall word, it must bee the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things or moe of them, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

not alwaies exprest: for sometimes a Relatiue and so sometimes a Noun Adiectiue haue for their Antecedent or Substantiue some Pronoun Primitiue included in the Pronoun Possessiue set downe, by that Rule in the Latine Syntax, *Aliquando Relatiuum, &c.* as *Laudauit fortunas meas, qui filium habarem tali ingenio prudum.* Where *qui* hath for his Antecedent the Primitiue *Ego* included in *meas*, in which *mei* is vnderstood. So the examples in the Construction of the Pronoun in the Latin Syntax, viz. *Hec Possessiua Mens, tuus, &c.*

A. A Re-

A. A Relatiue.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, what part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction ; which in Latine is called *quod*, or *vt*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quod*, or *vt*, signifying that? d Note for difference betweene Quod and vt, signifying that?

A. No : we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *d quod*, and *vt*, that for and *vt*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, the most part and the Verbe into the Infinitiue moode. Quod signifieth because or that, because you have returned.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them ; what Number must the Relatiue be? vt, to the end that, noting the *Final case* or the effectus *ut su fabulam agas volo.*

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in gender? vt, noting the *Final case* or the effectus *ut su fabulam agas volo.*

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthie Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life? Or thus. That *quod* doth vtually signifie simply a thing done or to be done, yet the cause why it is done or to be done.

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter ; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter? Or thus. That *quod* doth vtually signifie simply a thing done or to be done, yet the cause why it is done or to be done.

A. Yes : as, *Arcus & calami que fregisti*, que the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender ; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. **H**ow many chiēfe rules are there to knowe what Case the Relatiue must be of?

A. Two : When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and &c. And when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case between the Relatiue and the Verb,

what

what case must your Relatiue bee?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe; as it were a Noun Substantiue.

Q. VVhen there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe; what Case must the Relatiue bee then?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him: that is, such Case as any Noun Substantiue should bee, being gouerned of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relatiue be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue, as well as it may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other words which haue their Cases, as the Relatiue hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites: as, *a Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatiues, Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are gouerned, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these vsually all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other wordes, whereof they are gouerned.

* Q. Doth a Substantiue never stand before the worde whereof it is gouerned?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relatiue, or an Interrogatiue, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis*; *librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is gouerned, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relatiue which goeth with it.

Q. Is the Relatiue alwaies gouerned of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is gouerned of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantiue may be gouerned of: as, somtimes of an Infinitiue made comming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Somtimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book: and in all things like vnto the Substantiue.

* Q. How can you know of what word the Relatiue is gouerned?

¶ These are called Relatiues of Accident, as was sayd before.

¶ *Despasterius* hath this rule worthy to be obserued of scholars.

Quando Relatuuo praecedens subdit, eodem ponatur easu quia verbo datur eidem.
Praecedens b.s.
Antecedens, subdit, s. subin-

gouerned?

A. By putting in stead of the Relatiue the same Case of *Hic*, *hac*, *hoc*; and so construing the sentence.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because then the word which is put for the Relatiue, will in construing follow the word which the Relatiue is gouerned of, as other parts of speech do.

* Q. Shew how in this sentence; *Quae nunc non est narrandi locus.*

A. Put *hac* in stead of *que*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hac*: so *que* is gouerned of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relatiue come between two Substantives of diverse Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. Witheither of them indifferently, as we will; that is, either with the former or the later, as will best serue to expresse the matter in hand; yea, though they be of diverse Numbers also. By the rule, *Relativum inter duo Antecedentia, &c.*

Constructions of Nouns Substantives.

Q. **W**E haue don with Construction in the agreement of words: now we are to come to Construction in gouerning of words. Where begin your rules for gouerning words?

A. At When two Substantives come together, &c.

Q. In what order do these rules stand in your book?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for Construction of Nounes Substantives. Secondly, of Nounes Adjectives. Thirdly, of Pronouns. Fourthly, of Verbs Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixthly, of Supines. Seauenthly, of all such words as signifie Time, Space, between Place, Names of places. Eightly, of Verbs Impersonals. Ninthly, of Particples. Tenthly, of Aduerbes. The eleventh, of Conjunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The

thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominative case, if the word doe gouern a Nominative case. Secondly, for the Genitiae. Thirdly, for the Dative. Fourthly, for the Accusative. Fifthly, for the Ablative.

* Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocative?

A. Because the Vocative is gouerned of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easily be knownē; because whensoeuer we call or speake to any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence to know why it is put in the Genitiae, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place every word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue every word his proper signification in English.

* Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because euery case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How willyou seek out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is wherof it is gouerned, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiae case after a Substantive, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiae case after the Substantive: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew mee this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtus is comes insidia.* What must you doe first?

A. First

A. First I construe it, thus; *Inuidia enuy* [*est is*] *comes* a companion *virtutis* of virtue.

* Q. What case is *Comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in constraining, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verb, that is, *Sum, forcm, fio.*

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes* going next before it in constraining, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue; When two Substantiues, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule; what order must you obserue in construing a sentence?

A. First, I must read distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such wordes as are written with great letters; except the first word of every sentence, which is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case if ther be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and the words which hang on it to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seek out the the principall Verb, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitiue Mood, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case.

* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first a Genitiue, secondly a Dative,

tive, lastly the Ablatiue.

Euery scholar
should be able
to repeat this
Rule.

* Q. Give me the summe of this rule briefly.

A. First, I must read my sentence plainly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which depends of it to make it plain. Thirdly, I must seek out the principal Verb, and his Nominatiue case ; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in stead of it, and that which hangeth on it to make it plain. Then the Verb with the Infinitiue Mood or Aduerb. Next, the Accusatiue case, or such case as the Verb properly gouerns. Lastly, all the other cases in order : as, first, the Genitiue ; secondly, the Datius ; after, the Ablatiue.

* Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence ?

* A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept ?

A. It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring vp : as, by Interjections, Aduerbs of wilshing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Conjunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues : as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those ?

A. Such as haue some other words depending vpon them in the later part of the sentence ; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*, *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quoniam*, *et si*, *quamvis*, and the like.

* Q. Why is the order changed by these ?

A. Because these commonly go before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* Q. But are there not some speciall things to bee obserued in construing ?

Special things A. Yes, these : first, to marke well the principall Verbe, because

cause it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually to be obserued directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case bee set before the Verbe ; the Accusatiue after the Verbe ; the Infinitiue Moode after another Moode ; the Substantiue and Adiectiue bee construēd together, except the one of them doe gouern some other word, or haue some word ioyned vnto it, or depending on it, to which it palleth the signification in a speciall manner ; that the Preposition be ioyned with his case.

Q. Well ; to returne againe to the Rules in order : What cases doe Substantiues gouerne ?

A. A Genitiue commonly ; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How many rules are there of these ?

A. Fiue.

Q. Name the beginnings of each rule in order.

A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c.

2. When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adiectiue &c. 3. An Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, &c 4. Words of any quality or property to the praise, &c. 5. *Opus* and *usus*, when they be Latine for need.

L Q. 4 VVhen two Substantiues come together betokening diuersē things, what case shall the later be ?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Gieue an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and why ?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case, gouerned of *facundia* ; because it is the later of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule ?

A. * Yes : if the Substantiues belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing ?

turned into an Ablat. with a Preposition : as, *Conseruit a Glycerio ostium*. *Ostium a Glycerio* for *Glycerij*, vntelle wee will lay a *Glycerio* for *post Glycerium*. Substantiues compounded with con'h'uing a Datiue case : as, *contubernaria*, *commilio*, *conseruus*, &c. may seeme to be referred most fitly to this rule. *Eft etiam &c.* L * The first of the two Substantiues is oft vnderstood by a figure called *Eclipsis* : as, *Non videntur manus quod in etergo iβ* for *id manus*, as in the Latine rules.

L * Sometimes this Genitiue is turned into a Datiue ; as, for *Pater vrbis*, we say *Pater vrbis*. Sometimes it is turned into an Adiectiue Possessiue : as, for *Patris domus*, we say *Paterna domus*. Sometimes also it seemeth

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*, that is, thing, put with an Adjective, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the Word *Res*; and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender like a Substantiue.

Q. If any Adjective in the Neuter gender, bee put alone without a Substantiue; what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiuely, or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put?

A. A Genitius, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nouues bee put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sum, forem,* or *fio, &c.*?

a b A. In the Ablatiue, or in the Genitius.

Q. *Opus* and *uersus*, when they signifie need, what case must they haue?

A. c An Ablatiue.

as to say, *Nihil in eare captio est*, for *nihil in eare coperio*. *Quid tibi nos ratio est*, for *quid nos ratiō is*.
Lamb. on *Planus*. c *Puero opus est. sibum. Platus. Let. onis opus est. Fab.*

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case after the Adjective.

Q. How many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitius after the Adjective?

A. Fiue: Adjectives that signifie desire, Nounes Partitives, &c.

Q. What case will Adjectives haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and the like?

A. a Genitius.

Q. Nounes

a These are commonly in the Genitius being the latter of two Substantiues; the Ablatiue by some word vnderstood. Verbs in *io* were wont to haue the same cases with the Verbs which they come of:

as to say, *Nihil in eare captio est*, for *nihil in eare coperio*. *Quid tibi nos ratio est*, for *quid nos ratiō is*.
Lamb. on *Planus*. c *Puero opus est. sibum. Platus. Let. onis opus est. Fab.*

So Adjectives of care, dignity and other like: as, *Pavidus afflitionum. Securitatis anxius. Securus amorum. Socors periculorum. cataratum. Ceterus condemnatus. So verbals in *ax:* as, *Andax in genij.**

Q. Nounes Partitives or taken partitively, with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as those set downe in the booke, and the like ; what case doe they require ?

A. b. 1 A Genitive.

Q. When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answere ?

A. In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answere ?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule ?

A. Three : First, if a question be asked by *Cuius, cuius, cuius*: as, *Quem al-*
Secondly, If it be asked by such a word, as may gouerne diuerse *ter. Quisquam*
cases : Thirdly, if I must answer by one of these Pronoune Possessives : *Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vester.* *hominum, alterius, quis familia.*

Q. Nounes of the Comparative and Superlatiue degree being put as Nounes Partitives (that is , hauing after them the English of or among) what case doe they require ?

A. A Genitive.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *Primus ab Hercule. Nullus secundus.* or by after them, what case will they haue ?

A. * An Ablatiue.

haue in steed of the Genitive an Ablatiue with a * preposition: as, for *Alter rebus, aliene rotis.* To the end that wee may see the plaine construction of these and the Substantive to the Adjective, we may commonly resolue them thus ; repeating again the Substantive, or Substantives in the same case that the Adjective is, or some other word vnderstood in the Substantive if it be a Noun Collectiue : as, *Onus quis Dei deorum. Degenres canes canum. Aliquis vir familiæ.* The Comparatiue is commonly referred to two things alone, which are compared together : as, *Mansum forisior, though sometimes to moe : as, Apum adolescentiores.* The Superlatiue to moe, or to some Noun Collectiue, including moe : as, *Iustissimus plebus.* * *Quam nemo omnius eleganter explicavit a Cicerone, for Cicerone, or quam Cicer.*

The Datius case after the
Adjective.

Q. What Adjectives gouerne a Datius Case ?

A. *Wa* Adjectives that betoken profit or dispr- ^{* So obuius, fitus, amarus, fusa-}
endus: idem omnibus or erga omnes: opportunitus, inustus.

Some Adjectives signifying likeness, vnlikenesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. What other Adjectives?
 A. Of the Passive signification in *bilis*; and Nounes Participials in *ans*.
lic, conscius, L Communis, alienus, in omnibus, may serue to diuerse cases. So *Natura, commodus, incommodus, vilis, guttis, vibrans, aptus*, haue vsefull a Dative, and sometimes an Accus. with a Preposition: as, *Natura gloria, or ad gloriam*.

The Accusative case after the Adjectives.

Q. What Adjectives gouerne an Accusative case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thicknesse of any thing, will haue an Accusat. case of such Nounes as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse,

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accusative case?

A. No: but sometimes an ablative; and sometimes a Genitiae.

The Ablative case after the Adjective.

Q. What Adjectives gouern an Ablative case?

A. Adjectives signifying fulnesse, emptinesse.

Q. Doe these alwaies gouerne an Ablative?

A. (a) No: sometimes a Genitiae, sometime an Accus. or an Ablative with a Preposition.

Q. What other Adjectives gouerne an Ablative case?

A. (b) *Dignus, indignus, prædictus, captus, contentus*, and such like.

Q. What may the Adjectives *dignus, indignus, and contentus*, haue instead of their Ablative case?

A. An Infinitive Mood.

from Plautus Adjectives of diuersity: as, *Alter, alius, diuersus*, haue an Ablat. with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative, d' The Subst. signifying the cause why any thing is done, or the forme or manner of a thing after Adjectives or Subst are put in the Abl. case: as, *In cursum sentiunt, Præcepto consilii. Parens natura. Titulo Doctor. Dignatus rex.*

Con-

Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. **W**Hat Cases doe Pronounes gouerne?
A. **N**one at all, properly.

Q. what then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Genitive cases of the Primitiues) teach ?

A. It teacheth when to vse *Mei*, *tui*, *mi*, *nostri*, and *veſtri*, the Genitive cases of the Pronoune Primitiues, signifying of mee, of thee, &c, and when to vse *Mens*, *tus*, *sus*, *noster* and *vester*, the Pronoune Possessiues, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei*, *tui*, *mi*, *sui*, the Genitive cases of the Primitiues, be vſed ?

A. When suffering or the passion is signified.

Q. When is that ?

A. VVhen a Person is meant to suffer somthing, or to haue something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing : as, *Amor mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When must *mens*, *tus*, *sus*, be vſed ?

A. VVhen doing or * possession is signified.

Q. When is that ?

A. VVhen a person is meant to do or possesse some thing : as, *ars tua* thy Art or skill ; that is, that Art which thou haſt.

Q. Where are *Noſtrūm* and *veſtrūm* vſed ?

A. After Distributives, Partitivs, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues.

Q. How are the Demonstratiues, *Hic*, *ille*, *isſe*, distinguiſhed ?

A. Thus vſually ; that *Hic* sheweth him who is next vnto me, *Ille* him who is next to you. *Isſe* signifieth one remote went first in the same sentence : as, *Petrus nūm admiratur ſe*. *Se* is referred to *Petrus*, we may commonly thus diſtinguiſh them from *is* or *am* and *eius* &c, because *sui* signifieth of himſelf, *suum* his awne; wheras *cum* signifieth him, & *pro* of him, meaning not of himſelf but of ſome other person or thing. * *Quisnam a me pigulit tam grāmīc ſoris ? a me pro mea.*

The Possessiues *mens*, *tus*, *sus*, *noster* & *vester*, do ſeeme to receive after the certaine Genitive cases of Adjectives referred for their Substantives to the Genitive cases of the Primitiues included in thoſe Possessiues : as, *Ipſius*, *ſelius* &c. *Ex ipſius anno*, & *c. ipſius*, is referred for his Substantiue to *tui* the Genitive case of *Tu* included or vnderſtood in *tuo* : which *tui* is governed of *anno*. See the Latine rule *Hac poffeſſiua* and the rest of the examples there.

b *Sui* and *suum* are reciprocate, that is, they haue relation or respect to that which

from both, So wee vse *ille*, when wee wold set out a thing by the excellency of it: as, *Alexander ille magis*, that famous *Alexander*: But *is* is vse d when wee speake of a thing with contempt: as, *Isum emulum*, this emulating companion.

L. Q. What are wee to obserue further concerning this vse of *Hic* and *ille*, or *is*?

A. That when they are referred to two Antecedents before, *Hic* is commonly referred to the later and neerer of them, *viz.* that which was last spoken of. *Ille* to the further off, or that which was first spoken of, though sometimes it bee otherwise. Seethe Latine rule, *Hic & Ille cum ad duo anteposita, &c.*

Construction of the Verb; and first with the Nominative case.

2. **W**HAT Verbs haue a Nominative case after them?

A. *a Sum, forem, si, existo*, and certain Verbs Passives of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these ever haue a Nominative case after them?

A. No: but when they haue a Nomina.case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they haue such case after them as they haue before them.

Q. What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as other Verbs in Infinitiue Moods haue commonly?

A. Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them; and so hauing a Datue before them, they haue a Datue after them, as in every Preterpe-
nary and Preterplu-
resolving.

Q. What other Verbs besides *sum, forem*, haue such Cases as these after them as they haue before them?

A. b Verbs of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbs of Gesture?

A. *Actus and Passus*. Or finally, because all other Verbs are resolued by them: as, *Lego, sum legi*. All other Verbs are called Adiectiues. * *Quod si cui Romanus licet esse Gaditanum, b. e. cuius in esse Gaditanum* or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antipolis*; so in many others. b They are called Verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some speciall gesture of the body: as, *Eo I go, currro I run, &c.*

A. Verbs

A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting or doing.

Q. What is your general rule, when the word going before the Verb, and the word coming after the Verb, belong both to one thing?

A. That they be put both in one Case; by this rule, And generally when the word that goeth, &c. So likewise Participle coming of Verbs Substantives, and of the rest before: as, *Factus, habitus*: as, *Letitiae delicias facte beate meis*. Propertius.

The Genitive case after the Verb.

Q. VV Hat Verbs require a Genitive case after them?
The Verb *ei* says when it is taken up, *et*?

A. **V** The Verb *a Sum*, when it betokeneth possession, owing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, the case after property, duty or guise. *L.b.* This Genitive *Sum* seems rather to have been co-

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Mens, tuus, suis, noster, vester*, must bee the Nomina-
tive case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, expressed
or vnderstood; because they bee Pronoun Adjectives.

Q. What other Verbs require a Genitive case?

A. Verbs that betoken to *esteem* or *regard*.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. *Ad* Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbs besides require a Genitive case?

A. *e* Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assailing.

Q. What Genitive case will they haue?

A. A Genitive of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of.

ſtrum, reſtrum, humaſnum, b. Iuſtum, &c. as, Meum eſt, the Substantiue of ſcium ſeems alſo to be underſtood. Or other like words, or elſe they are put Substantiuely. e Verbs of cſteeming are theſe, and the like; Aſſtimo, pendo, facio, curo, reſpicio, conſulo, &c. L. d. Aſſtimo may have alſo an Ablatiue caſe: as, Aſſtimo magno [viz, preio, or the like.] L. Aequi boni conſulo; [b. e. aequi & boni valoris, or prity.] So aqui boni facio are peculiар phraſes, & So all the Verbs taken in the ſame ſignification of accuſing or condenming, &c. as, Peſdo, appello, poſtulo, arcifio, inſimulo, deſero, arguo, incuſo, caſtigo, inrepo, vrgeo, pluſto, alligo, obligo, aſtrigo, tineor, ciuo, ſadi- co, conuincio, reſadugo, noſo, infamo, prebendo, deprebendo, pugno, conuincio, interrogo, conuenio, inquirio, docco, commando, miror, vniþero: as, commando to petari, miror iuſtitia, vniþero negligentia. Though in theſe [cauſa] or the like Noun may ſeem to be underſtood. So accor- de morijs.

Q. May they haue no Case else of the crime or cause ?

A. Yes ; an Ablatiue ; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

L * Q. If *utraq;* *nullus*, *alter*, *nenter*, *alius*, *ambo*, or a Superlative degree signifying the crime or cause, bee gouerned of any of these Verbs, what case must they be put in ?

A. In the Ablatiue onely, as *Accus. fortis*, *an. s. p. r. i.*, *an. utro. que*, *sine de. utroque* ?

L Q. May not these Verbs haue also an Accusatiue case ?

A. Yes : of the Person, which is accused, condemned or war ned, &c. or else such case as the Verb properly gouerneth, as *Condemnare generum saeleris*, *Admonere alterum fortuna*.

Q. What other Verbs yet require a Genitiue case ?

A. f *Satago*, *miseror*, g *miseresco*.

Q. What case do *Reminiscor*, *obliniscor*, *recor dor* and *memini* require ?

A. A Genitiue ; and sometime an Accusatiue. Also *Memini* signifying I make mention, may haue an Ablatiue case with a Preposition : as, *Memini de te*.

The Dative after the Verb.

Q. What Verbs require a Dative case ?

A. All sorts of Verbs which are put acquisitiue.

Q. What is it to be put acquisitiuely.

A. To bee put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens haue such Verbs after them ?

A. These tokens, *to* or *for*.

Q. What Verbs doo especially belong to this rule which haue thus a Dative case ?

A. b * Verbs which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seauenthly, to obey or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten or bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* with his compounds.

pounds except *possum*, when they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *bend*, and *male*. Eleuenthly, Verbes compounded with these Prepositions, *Pro*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*; except *prae*, *pre-*
sinco, *praecego*, *precurro*, *premertor*, which will haue an Accusa-
tive case.

which is visual-
ly by reason of
the change of
their significa-
tion: as confuse-
re aliis to give
counsell to
any one: & co-

solere aliquem
to aske coun-
sell of any one.
Thus com-
monly the con-
struction fol-
loweth the sig-
nification.

So Nuncio sibi,
& sometimes
nuncio ad se.
Plaut. *Credere*
duerum rerum,
and *omnium re-*
rum credere.

Plaut. Ignossoz
condonose.
Gratulor ibi
bene rem, hac
re, ut hac de re
ro, mixto, do, 23
(c) SUPREO 100

Q. What Case will a Sum have, when it is put for ~~habet~~ to have?

A. A Datue,

2. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a
Datitive; what Case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Summay in* (such manner of speaking) have a double Dative case.

2. Can onely *Sums* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sunt*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

Q. How may the Dative case of the thing be resolved?

A. Either by the Nominative case whereof it is usually made: as *Sum tibi praesidio, b. e. praesidium*, or an Accusative case with a Preposition: as *Hoc tu tibi laudis ducis. i. e. ad laudem.*

Dominari a fin, dominari suos, et dominari in omni re. For Tempore, moderor, re-
do tibi literas and do a*m* re literas, see the Latin rule *Die in his Tempore, moderor.*
abound or be sufficient may have a Dative case, as *Est* for *habeo*.

each using only the **The Accusative case after the verb**, **the Verb**, **and the Preposition**.

2. What Verbes require an Accusative case? A. Verbes Transitives.

* Q. What Verbs are those? Student responds.

A. All Aucthors, Conditions, and Deponents, whose action or doing palleth into some other thing to expresse it by, and have no perfect sense in themselves.

Q. Whete of may they haue an Accusatiue case? to agone in a

A. Of the dober, or sufferer.

2. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

d Verbs Neuters may also haue an Accusatiue case figuratiuely, that is, by some Trope or figure: as, by

Metaphora, Metonymia, Synecdoche, &c. yet like as the Verbs Transitiues in whose place they are put: as, *Ardibat Alexim* for *vehementer amabat*, or else by *Enallage* or *Ellipsis*. See the rule, *Sunt quæ figuratae. a Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo. b Also celo.* One of the Accus cases may be turned into the Ablatiue with a Preposition or without, as in the Latine rule.

A. Yes: of their owne signification. *d.*

Q. Are there not some Verbs which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbs of *a* asking, teaching and *b* arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. *c* One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

The Ablatiue case after the Verb.

a This Ablat. case may vnually be express by one of these Prepositions,

per, pro, propter, ob, cum: as,
Taceo metu, b.e.

They may also bee knowne by Particles of it.

asking: as, *cur, quare, quomodo*
as, Cur oderunt boni peccare virtutis amore.

L. The ablat. cases of the cause or maner of doing, haue sometimes Prepositions ioyned vnto them.

b *Vili, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantiues, and the Substantiue *preuo* or the like vnderstood: *so multo, paucu, caro, immenso.* *c* Some Substantiues of price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *preuo* vnderstood, or the like word: as, *centus, decus, &c.* and *valo* may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: as, *valore d. nos avis.*

Q. **VV**Hat Verbs will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbs require an *a* Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of *b* the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What mean you by that?

A. All Verbs will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith any thing is done, hauing *pre metu.* this signe *with* put before it; or of the word which signifieth the cauie why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of

Q. What case must the word which signifieth the price that anything cost be put into, after Verbs?

A. Into the *b* Ablatiue.

Q. Must it alwaies be the Ablatiue?

A. Yes: *c* except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantiues: as, *Tanis, quare, pluris, minoris,*

of *doing, haue sometimes Prepositions ioyned vnto them.* *b* *Vili, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantiues, and the Substantiue *preuo* or the like vnderstood: *so multo, paucu, caro, immenso.* *c* Some Substantiues of price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *preuo* vnderstood, or the like word: as, *centus, decus, &c.* and *valo* may sometimes haue an Accusatiue case: as, *valore d. nos avis.*

santius, santedem, quantinis, quantilibet, quanticunque.

Q. If these words bee put with Substantives, what Cases must they be then?

A. The Ablative; according to the Rule:

Q. What other words are used after Verbs of price in stead of their Casual words?

A. These Adverbs, *Cariss* more dear, *vitis* more cheap, *me-*
lius better, *peius* worse.

2. What other Verbs require an Ablative Case proper- ly?

A. Verbs of *de* plenty, scarcity, filling, emptying, loading *d* *So* *Scarcity, de-*
or *unloading.* *ficio, nitor, frang-*

Q. What other?

A. Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudco, dignor, muto, mune-
ro, communico, afficio, prosequer, imperio, imperior: L gmetior, niter, dono, inser-
vescor, epulor, visuo, glorior, supersedco.

Q. What case will Verbs haue which signifie *b* receiuing, di-
stance, or taking away? pleniss. ad.
L, & Sundry
Verbs of plen-

A. An Ablative case with one of these Prepositions: *a, ab, ty, &c., may, e, ex, or de.* haue a Genit.

Q. But may not this Ablative case be turned into a Dative? as, *Abundo, s'ge-
o, simile, f'as'ore,*

A. Yes : after Verbs of taking away, or distance.

Q. What Case will Verbs of comparing or exceeding
haue?

A. An Ablative case.

Q. What Ablative case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding

Q. If a Nōnē or a Pronōnē Substantiue bee ioined with haue somtyme a Participle, either exprest or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it bee put into?

ned with these Adverbs, *bene*, *male*, *minus*, *pius*, *optime*, *piissime* may haue an Ablative case with a Preposition *h* *do* *si* *o*, *d* *m* *to*, *am* *to*, *sum* *re* *o*, *ab* *o*, *am* *re* *o*, *r* *an* *o*, *re* *l* *g* *o*, *pro* *de* *fend* *e*, *vindic* *e*, *depi* *lo* *s*, *tr* *an* *o*, *ri* *ab* *s*, *re* *primo*, *axi* *o*, *ri* *u* *o*, *del* *mo*, *ab* *stincto*, *as* *tor*. For the Ablative, Accusative or Genitive; after Verbs by the figure *synecdoche*, see the Latin rules, *Verbis quibusdam additum*, &c. *Quodan* *tamen* *effruntur*; and the rule in *Synecdoche*. *P* *er* *Sy-*
need.

A. The

A. The Ablatiue case absolute.

Q. What meanes you by absolute ?

A. Without other gouernement.

Q. By what wordes may this Ablatiue case be resolued ?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quamquam*, *postquam*.

Q. Many not the same Verbe gouerne diuers cases ?

A. Yes ; in a diuers respect, as *Dedit mihi vestem pignoris, te presento, propria manu.*

Constructions of Verbes Passives.

*Reg. Verbes
Neuter-Pas-
sives signi-
fie Passively
haue the same
construction
as Verbes Pas-
sives : as, *va-
pule, vencio, dico
exalte, &c.**

Q. **W**Hat Case will a Verbe Passive haue after him ?

A. An Ablatiue case of the dooer with a prepositi-
on, and sometime a Datiue.

Q. What meanes you by those words of the Dooer ?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

Q. What other cases may verbes Passives haue besides the
Ablatiue or Datiue of the Dooer ?

A. The same cases that their Activeshaue : as, *Accusaris à me
furis, &c.* Particiles of Verbes Passives, as of the Pretertense
and future in *Dw*, haue vsually a Datiue case.

Q. What if the sentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, in
Reed of the Passiue ?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue must bee turned into the
Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

* Q. What are Infinitiue moods vsually gouerned of ?

A. Of certain Verbes and Adjectiues.

* Infinitiue
Moods are
sometimes put
by *Enallage* for the Peterimperf. tense : sometimes they are put alone, hauing the former
Verbe or Adiectiue ynderstood by *Ellipsis*.

* The Infini-
tiue Moode
may be some-
times put
in sted of a
Gerund.

Gerunds.

Q. **W**Hat Case will * Gerunds and Supines haue ?

A. The same Case as the Verbes which they come
of.

The

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. **V**hen the English of the Infinitive Mood Actiue, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noun Substantiues, *Studium, cansa, &c.* what may it fitly be made by ?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* bee vsed after also ?

A. After certain Adjectiues.

* Gerunds in
Genitiae case
Plurall in steed
of the case
which the verb
gouerns.

The Gerund in *do*.

Q. **V**hen you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, * So with any comming after a Noun Adjectiue ; what must it bee made of these signes, *In, with, through, for, from or by* ?

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do* ?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vsed ?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in*.

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. **I**f you haue an English of the Infinitive Mood comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of that reason ; what must it be put in ?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* vsed after ?

A. After one of these Prepositions ; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, where it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Gerundius.

* Gerunds

may be turned

into adjectives

Gerundius.

The Gerund in *di* into the Genit. case.

The gerund in *do* into the abl.

The gerund in *dam* into the Accusat.ue.

Verb *Oportet*, signifying *It must*, or *It behooveth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verb *est*, being set Impersonally, joined vnto it.

Q. What case then must that word be which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Dative.

Supines.

* The Supines *venum* & *nup-tum* signific
Passively: as,
*Do veniam, do
filiam nuptiam*,

I give my
daughter to be
married.
So in all Neu-
ter passiues. &
with the Infiniti-
tive Mood

Note that po-
ets vse to put the Infinitiue Mood for the first Supine. *Atsum est, itum est, cessatum est*, seeme
rather to be Impersonals of the preterf. tensi, than Supines: like as in */ursum cubum, redi-*
veniam: cubum and *veniam* are rather to be taken for Nouns then Supines.

Q. What signification hath the first Supine?

A. * The Actiue, signifying to do.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbs and Particples, which betoken mouing to a place.

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

A. The signification of a Verb Passiue.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nouns Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitiue Mood Passiue; that wee may say in-
differently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to bee done.

The Time.

Q. What Case must Nouns be which betoken part of time?

A. * Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusa-
tive.

Q. How can you knowe this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. What Case must Nouns bee which betoken continually
in paucis diebus. term of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Com.

A. Commonly the Accusative; sometime the Ablative.

Q. How can you knowe when Nouns signifie continuall
term of time?

A. By asking this question, How long.

Space of Place.

Q. What Cases are Nouns put in which signifie space
between place and place?

A. * Commonly in the Accusative; sometime in the Abla-
tive.

* *Tertio vel ad
tertiū [dum] ca-
lendas, &c. ante
calendas.
So in ante diem
& ex ante diem
Nonarum Lemu-
arij, for ex die
ante, &c.*

* *Ablēt bīdūs, b.
e spaciō vel
spaciō bīdūs.*

A Place.

Q. Nouns Appellatiues, or names of great places (that
is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verb signi-
fying a motion or action, in a place, to a place, from a place,
or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or
without?

A. With a Preposition most commonly, though sometime
without.

Q. In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name
of a leise place, as of a City or Towne, of the first or second
Declension, and singular Number; what Case must it bee put
in?

A. In the Genitiae.

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying
in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitiae
case?

A. These four: *a Humi, domi, militie, bello.*

* Q. What Adiectiues may be joined with these Genitiues,
Humi, domi, &c.

A. Onely *mea, mea, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

* Q. If any other Adiectiues be joined vnto them, what case
must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

*a Terra & raga
are used some-
time like *humi,*
*domi,**

*b Tully hath
Huius domi, &
mortuum, and
Domum etas
educamus.*

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, bee a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Datiue or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Noun so put?

A. Yes; *Rus*: as, we say, *ruri* or *rure*, at or in the countrey.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some leise place, as of a city or towne, and signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition vsually.

Q. What other Nouns are so put?

A. *Domus* and *rus*.

Q. From a place or *by* a place, in lesser places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nouns so put?

A. Yes: onely *domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

* *Interest* and *refert* may bee put with other cases, sometimes: as, *Interest ad laudem meam*, *Paruo discrimine refert*, *Iuv. Interest quia refert*. *Refert*, *q. refert*, them?

Hoc dominus ac pater interest; *Interest* is heer a Personal, signifying doth differ: as if, *Dominus interest hoc*, *ac pater interest hoc*, *by Zengma*.

Q. **VV**Hether haue Verbs Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to knowe them by?

A. *It* or *there*, commonly.

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominatiue case, shall bee such case as the Verb Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What cases will Verbs Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitue case?

A. Three: * *Interest*, *refert* and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* and *cuius*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronouns Possessiues: for these must bee put in the Ablatiue case after *Interest* and *refert*.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

b A. *Liber, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodebet, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit*; with other like, set down in the Latine Syntax.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat, c. decet, innat, oportet*. And these three, *Attinet, pertinet, spelat*, haue an Accusatiue with a Preposition.

Q. How many wil haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Six: *Penitet, tundet, miseret, misereficit, piget and pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, d if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case do they gouern?

A. Such case as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, properly.

A. The same cases as other Verbs Passiues haue: that is, an Ablatiue with a Preposition, or sometimes a Datiue of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set down with it?

A. No: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deed is signified to bee done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verb Neuter may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *ter*.

L. Q. May not Impersonals be changed into Personals?

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes: as, *Uterum dolet, arbusta innant*.

b *So certum est, certe, conductus, dispositus, dolens, exercitus, nescit, obedit, praefat, placet, refutat, benefici, manifestat, sufficit, superest.*

c *Decet vobis* is a Grecism, because we say, *apertei ipsi.*
* *Lates, allis, fugit*, may thus haue an Accus. case: as, *me later.*

Menedemus vicerit me miserit.

Ter.

d This is besides the case of the Doer.

So all Verbs Passiues haue the same case of the thing with the Actives.

Construction of Participles.

* Yet Participles of Verbs Substantives, and of Verbs of calling, and the like, haue commonly a Nominat. case after them, though they had a Vocab. before them: as, *Salve primus omnium patens patria appellare*.

O puer future bonus et doctus, though we may make it by *Antiphrasis*.

Q. **W**HAT cases do Participles gouern?

A. **S**uch case as the Verbs that they come of?

Q. **W**hat may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nouns.

Q. **H**ow many waies?

A. Foure.

Q. **W**hich is the first?

A. **W**hen the voice of a Participle is construed with another case then the Verb that it cometh of.

Q. **W**hich is the second way?

A. **W**hen the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, with which the Verb that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. **W**hich is the third?

A. **W**hen it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. **W**hich is the fourth?

A. **W**hen it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. **W**hen Participles are changed into Nouns, what are they called?

A. **N**ouns Participials.

Q. **W**hat cases doo Participles gouerne when they are so changed into Nouns?

A. **A** Genitue.

Q. **D**o all Nouns Participials require a Genitue case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, persus*, are excepted, and specially to be marked.

Q. **W**hy?

A. **B**ecause though they seem to bee Participles of the Passive voice, yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and do gouern an Accusatiue case.

* Hauet they not alwaies so?

A. **N**o: *Exosus* and *perosus* do sometimes signifie Passiuely, and haue then a Datiue case: as, *Exosus Deo*, obiouis to God, or hated of God.

* These Participles, *Natus*, *pragnumatus*, *satius*, *cretus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, haue properly an Ablat. case.

Construction of Adverbs.

Q. **W**Hat case do Aduerbs gouern?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Genitiue, som a Datue, some an Accusatiue.

Q. What Aduerbs require a Nominatiue case?

A. *En* and *ecc.*, when they are Aduerbs of shewing, haue commonly a Nominatiue, though sometimes an Accusatiue: but if they signifie vpbraiding, or reproaching, or disgracing any thing, they haue onely an Accusatiue.

Q. *What Aduerbs require a Genitiue?

A. Aduerbs of quantiry, time and place,

Q. What Aduerbs gouern a Datue case?

A. Certain Aduerbs derived of Nouns Adiectiues which require a Datue case: as, *b* *Obniam*-derived of *obnus*, *similiter* of *similis*.

Q. Haue you not some Datue cases of Nouns Substantiues which are vsed Adverbially; that is, made Aduerbs?

A. Yes: *Tempori*, *laci*, *ve*, *peri*.

Q. What Aduerbs require an Accusatiue case?

A. Certain which come of Prepositions seruing to the Accusatiue Case: as, **propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepositions bee changed into Aduerbs?

A. Two: first, when they are set alone without their case; secondly, when they do form all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. What Case will Aduerbs of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree haue?

A. Such Cases as Comparatiues and Superlatiues haue vsually.

* *In* *vbi* *genitii*

& *quo* *territorii*,

Genitium & *terri-*

torium seem to

be put for ele-

gancy chiefly:

as, in minime

genitium-

**Instar also*

may either bee

ved as an Ad-

verb with a ge-

nitiue case, or

else as a Noun

vndeclined,

with *ad* expres-

fed or *vnder-*

stood: *as, instar*

montis, ad instar

castorum.

b *Venit adver-*

sion mibi.

* *Propius slabu-*

li, for propius a

slabulus.

c *Clanculum*

patres, Plant.

Clanculum, a

clam *gouer-*

ning an Ablat.

and sometime

an Accusatiue:

as, clam virum.

Plaut. *Cedo vir-*

fed Adverbial-

ally, signifying

Appoint thou,

will haue an

Con- *Accusat. case.*

a Ergo being put for causa may haue a genit. case: as, Illius ergo venimus, not properly.
b For Moods to be joined to Aduerbs and Conjunctions, because they are many and very necessary to be knowne, cause the scholars to learn the Latine rules beginning at Quibus verborum modis, and to be perfect in them

Q. **W**Hat Cases do Conjunctions gouern? **A.** They gouern *a* none; but couple like cases.

Q. What mean you by that? **A.** They joyn together words in the same case.

Q. What Conjunctions do couple like cases? **A.** All Copulatiues, Disjunctiues, and these four, *quam*, *nisi*, *praterquam*, *an.*

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuerse cases? **A.** Yes: in regard of a diuerse construction.

Q. Do Conjunctions Copulatiues and Disjunctiues couple nothing but cases? **A.** Yes: they commonly join together like *b* Moods and Tenses.

Q. May they not joyn together diuerse Tenses? **A.** Yes: sometimes.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. **I**S the Preposition *in*, alwaies set downe with his case? **A.** No: it is sometimes vnderstood; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set down.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in*? **A.** Yes.

Q. What cases do Verbs require which are compounded with Prepositions? **A.** They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions which they are compounded with; that is, the same case which their Preposition requires. And oft times Verbs compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*, haue the same Prepositions repeated with their cases, and that more elegantly: as, *Abstinuerunt a viris.*

*Abdicasit se
pratura. Cic.
Appulit terram.*

Construction of Interjections.

Q. What cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominatiue case?

A. (a) O.

Q. What a Datiue?

A. b *Hei* and *Ueb*, or *ve*.

Q. What an c Accusatiue?

A. d *Hen* and *prob*.

Q. What a Vocatiue?

A. *Prob*, and sometimes *Ab*, *öhe* and *hen*.

* Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely, without case?

A. Yes: often.

a *Vah* hath also
a Nominatiue.
b *Hei* is found
both with a
Nominat. and
a Vocat. also.
c *Hen* *estuas*.
Ter. *Hen* *tibi* *re-
luprasem*. So
Apago & *eben*.
d *Hen* and *prob*
may sometime
haue a Nomi-
natiue case.

For the figurative construction differing from these rules, see
the rules De figuris, after the end of the Latin Syntax: and
more briefly, in Mr. Farnabees Tropes and Figures.



THE POSING OF THE Rules, called *Propria que Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first
of proper Masculines.

Q.  How can you knowe what Gender a Noun is of?

A.  I haue certaine rules at *Propria que maribus*, which teach me the Genders of Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must look, according to the order of my Accidence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adiective: If it be a Substantive, I haue my rule between *Propria que maribus*, and *Adiectiva unam*, &c.

Q. If it bee a Substantive, what must you look for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common, called an Appellatiue.

Q. If it be a Proper name, what must you look for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that is, to the hee, or shee.

Q. If it be a Proper name belonging to the male kinde, what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria que maribus tribuuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or which were wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are the

the Masculine Gender.

Q. How many kinds of proper Masculines haue you be-
longing to that Rule?

A. Fiue : Names of heathenish Gods, men, * floods, mo-
neths, windes.

riuers, and so are of the feminine Gender. * *Albula porta Deo; aqua* is vnderstood by *Synthesis*. So
sepidum Iader; *flumen* is vnderstood: or else it is the Neuter, because in is a barbarous word un-
declined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. If it bee a proper name, belonging to the female kinde,
[or shees; what Gender must it be?]

A. The Feminine.

Q. VVhere is your Rule?

A. *Propria feminum.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or
going vnder the names of shees] are the feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you be-
longing to that rule?

A. Fiue : Names of Goddeses, women, cities, countries,
Ilands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine : as, (a) *Sulmo* &
Agragas. Three of the Neuter : as, *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Praneste*:
And one both Masculine and Neuter : as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quedam.*

* *Styx, Cocytus*
Lethe, are
Greek words,
and names of
stading ponds
or fennes, not

Abidos is a
Greek word,
and thought
to be the name
of a breight or
narrow sea : or
if a towne, it is
to be referred
to *Mascula*
Sulmo, *Agragas*

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. Bvt if your Noun be none of these kindes of Pro-
per names mentioned at *Propria quae maribus*, but
some Appellatiue or common name : how must you finde the
Rule?

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast,

or fish, or some other more common name; all which have their special rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellationa arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster*, of the Masculine; and *Silva, faber, ibns, robur* and *acer*, of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **W**Here is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam volucrum.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes concerning their gender?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. VVhat is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantives proper or common, ending in *um*, are the Neuter Gender: so is euery Substantive undeclined.

*Q. Are all Substantives ending in *um*, the Neut. Gender?

A. All, but names of men and *b* women: according to that rule of *Despanterius*; *Um neutrum pones, horumnum si proprias tollis.*

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiae case.

Q. By what rules?

A: *Dicta Epicena quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitiso.*

Q. How by the Genitiae case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we we may Learne it more easily, long or short.

Q. When

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath moe syllables in the Genitivie case, then in the Nominatiue: as *virtus virtutis*.

Q. How many speciall rules haue you to know the Gender, by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitivie case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescents Genitivum*.

The second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivis syllaba acutâ sonet, &c.*

The third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivis fit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **V**hat is the meaning of your first speciall Rule, a *Anâi, autâi, and the like*,
A. *Nomen non crescents*?

A. Euery Noun Substantiue common, not a increasing in do not increase
the Genitivie case *b* singular, is the feminine Gender; sauing properly, but
those excepted in the rules following. by changing
and resoluing
the dipthong
into *as* after
the old maner.

Q. How many sorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Foure: 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er, scu venter.* *b* This not increasing is
meant of the
Genit-singula-
lar only, not
Plurall.

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c.*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, e, a scribe or a scriuener.*

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* *c* Some few
are excepted:

A. All Nounes of the *c* first Declension in Greeke being made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Satrapas, e, hic Athletes, e, or athleta, e, &c.* *as, charta, Mar-*
garita, Cata-
racia, Cara-
pulta, which
are of the femi-
nine.
Stockwoods.

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item verres?*

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres*, *naturalis*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula in er*, *seu venter*, &c?

A. Nounes Substantiues ending in *er*, *os*, or *us*, not increasing in the Genitiae case, are the Masculine gender: as, *bic venter ventris*, *bis logos gi*, *bis annus i*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule *Mascula in er*?

A. Yes: *Eæmines generis sunt mater*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er*, *os*, and (d) *us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Mascula in er*, &c. as, *Hec mater matris*, &c. so ficens of the fourth declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, comming of Greeke words in *os*: as, *papyrus*, &c. with sundry other of the same kinde in *us*, comming of feminines in Greek.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noun ending in *e*, hauing *is* in the Genitiae case; and euery Noun ending in *on*, or in *um*, (*e*) not increasing; also *bippomanes*, *cacoëbes*, *virus*, *pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Uulcus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfulls, not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtfull Gender; *talpa*, *dama*, &c. so ficens for a disease, making fici in the Genitiae case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery compound Noun ending in *a*, beeing deriued of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as *Grajugena*, being deriued of the Verbe *Gigno*, &c. so are *senex*, *auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

(d) *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *annis* in the Genitiae case singular, as if it were of the third declension, after the old manner.

(e) *Injurandū* doth not increase properly, that is, in the last word and last syllable; but only in the first wherewith it is compounded.

The second speciall Rule.

Q. **W**Hat is your second speciall Rule?

H. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitini syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. **V**What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Euery Noune Substantiue common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitiae case, is the feminine Gender; sauetholc excepted in the rules following.

Q. **V**What meane you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To hauethe last syllable, but one, of the Genitiae case increasing, to be lifted vp in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long: as, **Virtus virtutis*.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some wordes of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, soone of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted.

Q. How many rules haue you of acute or long Masculines *fera* or *fere*. excepted.

A. Three: *Mascula dicuntur monosylliba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula, in er, or, & os.*

Q. **V**What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, being of moe syllables than one, and increasing long in the Genitiae case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Acanthus, anis.* So all such wordes ending in *o*, signifying a body, or bodily thing: as, *Leo, circulus.* So also *senio, ternio, sermo, &c.*

Q. **V**What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or & os*, increasing sharp or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *crater, conditor, heros, cis.*

* *90 dos doris*
cos cori:res res:
spes spei,
Dose/ero in:
Plaus. seemerh:
to be false prin-
ted; fero for

* So } So all other words in that rule, and many ending in ** dens* : *as*, *Sextans*, } *of* *bidens*, with words compounded of *As*, *affis* : *as*, *Dedrans*, *se-*
Quadras, } *As* *mis*, *semifiss*, &c.
Triens,
Quincūx, } *vn.* } Q. Haue you no exception froin these two last rules?
Septuinx, } *vn.* A. Yes : there are foure words excepted, which are of the fe-
Decunx, } *vn.* minie Gender (*as*, *Syren*, *mulier*, *soror*, *vxor*) by *Sunt mulicre*
Dextans, } *As*, *genus* *syren*, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Neuters increasing sharpe or long?

A. *Sunt Neutralia & bac monosyllaba, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words of one syllable increasing sharp or long, are the Neuter Gender : *as*, *Mel*, *fel*. Also all words of one syllables ending in *al*, or in *ar*, increasing long : *as*, *Capital*, *alis*, *la-quear*, &c. Only *Halec* is of the Neuter and Feminine Gender : *as*, *Hec* *vel* *hoc* *halec*.

Q. Where is your rule for long Doubtfuls?

A. *Sunt dubia bac, p̄ybon, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing sharp are the Doubtfull Gender : *as*, *Python*, *scrobs*, &c. So *stirps* for a stump of a tree, and *calx* for a heele. Also *dies* a day ; except that *dies* is onely the Masculine Gender, in the Plurall Number.

Q. Where is the rule of sharp or long Commons?

A. *Sunt commune parens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words increasing sharp, are the Common of two Genders : *as*, *Parens*, *author*, &c. And so the compounds of *frons* : *as*, *bifrons* ; with *cuffos* and the rest of the rule.

The third and last speciall Rule.

Q. Give me your third speciall Rule.

A. *G* *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitimi sit granis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. Euery Noun Substantive Common, increasing flat or

or short in the Genitue case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What meane you by this, To increase flat?

A. To haue the last syllable, but one, preſſed downe flat in the pronouncing: as, *Sanguis, sanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this Rule?

A. Foure: ſome Feminines are excepted, ſome Neuters, ſome Doubtfuls, ſome Commons.

Q. How many rules haue you of Feminines encreaſing ſhort?

A. Two: *Feminei Generis ſit hyperdifyllabon in do; And Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Feminei generis ſit hyperdifylla-
bon, &c?*

A. Eueri Noune of moe syllables then two, ending in (a) *do*, and making *inis* in the Genitue case (as, *Dulcedo, dulce-
dinis*) and in *go*, making *inis* (as, *compago compaginis*) if they increase ſhort, are the Feminine Gender: ſo are *virgo, grando, and
the rest of that rule.*

(a) Cupido for
a greedy de-
ſire is ſome-
times vied in
the Masculine
Gender; as,
*Auricacum cu-
pido*: ſo when
there is alluſi-
on to Cupid.

Q. What is the meaning of *Gracula in as vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, & increasing ſhort in the Genitue case, are the feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaſpis iaſpidis*. So *pecus, uidis, forſex, cis, ſupellex, ilis* (b) and the rest of that rule.

(b) Mulier may
better be re-
ferred to this
rule, because
it commonly
increaſeth
ſhort; and may
be ioyned to
the end of the
rule thus; *Et*

Q. Where is your rule of ſhort Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nounes ending in *a*, ſignifying a thing without life, if they increase ſhort are the Neuter Gender.] ſo all ſuch Nounes ending in *n*, as *omen, in ar, as in bar, in ur, as incur, in
us, as onus, in put, as occiput*: Except *peſten and furfur*; which are the Masculine. And ſo all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadauer, verber, (c) iter, &c. and pecus, ma-
king pecoris.*

(c) Iter makes
trivis, in the
Genitue, of
an old word
itiner, spmther
a rache or
clasp, may be
referred hi-
ther, being of
the Neuter.

Q. Giueth the rule of ſhort Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubi generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing ſhort are the Doubtfull Gen-

der : as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Give the rule of short Commons.

A. *Commonis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning ?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short : as, (*d*) *vigil vigilis, &c.*

(d) *Homo* and
nemo are some-
times found

in the feminine Gender : as, *Scio noninem peperisse hic.* *Quia homo nata erat, Cicero.* *Nec vox ho-*
winem sonat : O Dea certe, Virg.

The generall Rule of Adiectives.

Q. **W**Here begins your rule for Adiectives ?

A. *Adiectiva unam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them ?

A. Five. 1. For all Adiectives of one termination like *fæ-*
lix. 2. for all of two terminations like *Trifitis.* 3. for all of three ter-
minations like *bonus.* 4. for Adiectives declined but with two
Articles like Substantives. 5. for Adiectives of proper declining.

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectives of one termination like
Felix.

A. *Adiectiva unam dant auctas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. Adiectives having but onely one word or termination
in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders :
as, *Nom. Hic, hac & hoc felix.*

Q. Give your rule for all Adiectives of two terminations
like *Trifitis.*

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule ?

A. If Adiectives haue two werdes or terminations in the
Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne* ; the first word as *omnis*,
is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine and the Fe-
minine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter : as, *hic & hac omnis*
& *hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectives of three terminati-
ons, like *bonus, a, um* ?

A. *As*

A. *At si tres variant voces, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectives haue three words or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for thoſe Adiectives which are declined like Substantiues, with two Articles onely?

A. *At sunt qua flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectives are Substantiues by declining, yet Adiectives by nature and ſe: as, *Hic & hac pauper, Gen. huīus pauperis: so pauper*, and the rest.

Q. But may not ſome of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes: * ſometimes; but more ſeldome.

Q. Give your rule for thoſe which haue a ſpeciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hac proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue a ſpeciall declining, differing ſome-what from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus: *Hic campeſter, hac campeſtris, hoc campeſtre: or hic & hac campeſtris, & hoc campeſtre. Gen. huīus campeſtris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *triflīs*.

Q. What is the meaning of thoſe laſt words, *Sunt qua defi-ſunt, &c.*

A. That there are certain other Adiectives which are Defe-ctiues: which ſhall be ſpoken of in another place, with ſome o-thers.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclit.

* *Dives opus.*
sospeſ deſpiciū,
pauperis ſugari-
ri, ſubere ſolo.

POSING OF THE
Rules of the Heteroclits, called
commonly, *Quæ
Genus.*

Q.  Aue you not some other Nounes,
of an other kinde of declining:
then those at *Propria quæ maribus?*

A. Yes : wee haue sundry, in the
rules which we call *Quæ Genus.*

Q.  What are those Nounes tear-
med properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of an other maner of declining ; that is, Nounes
declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of Heteroclites?

A. Three : *Variantia genus*, *defectiva*, *redundantia*: that is,
such as change their Gender or Declining. Secondly, such as
want some case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch
in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus.*

Q. Shew me how.

A. First these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe
note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcumque nona-
to ritu deficient*, doe signifie the defectives. Thirdly, these
words *supererant*, do signifie those which redound or haue
too much.

Heteroclitēs varying their
Gender.

Q. **V**Here begin your Rules for those which vary
their Gender and declining?

A. *Hac genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the Rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts haue you of these?

A. Sixe, set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixthly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

A. (a) *Pergamus infālix, &c. Singula famineis, n: utris pluralia a Hic Pergamō gādant.*

is a Grecke word, Pergamō is found in

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *Supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Neuter Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hac pergama, kerum pergamsram*, so *hee supellex*: *Plur. hac supellecilia.*

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These four words, *Rastrum, frenum, filum, and Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hee Rastrum, Plur. hirafri vel hac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. Sed audi: *Mascula dantur at calos, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Calum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc calum, Plural. hi celi tantum: so hoc Argos, Plural. hi Argi.*

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum, epulum, balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender in the Plural Number?

A. The Poet *Iuvenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue me the rule for Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hac maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight words are Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Manalus, Dyndimius, Ijmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tanarus, Maisicus, Garganus.*

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines & Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibillus, iocns, locus, auernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectiues.

Q. **V**Here begin your rules for the Heterocliſſ, called Defectiues?

A. *Qua*

A. *Quae sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following, 'are lame [or defective] in Number or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the feuerall sorts of Defectives, as they are sette downe in your Booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptotes, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Nominatiue and Vocatiue, Nounes wanting the Vocatiue case only: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular, Feminines wanting the Singular, Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. Which are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no feuerall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Quae nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words vary no case, and are therefore called Aptots: As (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, i:star*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as *Corru, genu*; *i:as Gunni, frugi*: So also *Temp, tot, quot*; and all numbers, from three to a hundred.

a Fas, the light corne in the ear; Gir, the herbe Nigella Romana; Tax, a yerk or found of a lash or of b Pondo is vsed both in the

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, i:star, corku, genu, gunni*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both Singular and of Plurall vndeclined. (c) *Temp* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot, a whip*, are also *quot*, and all numbers from three to a hundred (as *d. Quatnor, quinque, &c.*) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

*Singular and Plurall, c Temp is the Neuter Gender, and Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contraria in Greeke, as *Teiche, Teiche*; so it makes elong in the rule Sic Temp, tot quot, &c. as *Theffila, Temp, d Ambo and dno* are found to bee of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *dus* in Greeke.*

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Gamm*, with others ending in *u*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *fas*, and the rest of the Singular number?

A. *Sing. Hoc Fas innvariabile.*

Q. How decline you words in *u*, as *Cornu*.

A. *Hoc cornu innvariabile in Sing. Plur. Hac cornua; horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. *Plur. Hac Tempe innvariabile.*

Q. How decline you *Tot*, & those of the Plu. Number?

A. *Plur. Tot innvariabile: or, Hi, ha, et hec Tot inuar: so Hi, ha, & hec quartuor inuar. &c.*

This is the vnu
all manner.

Monoptots.

Q. Which call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found only in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Give your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Eftque Monoprotos, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words (a) *Noctu*, *natu*, *inſu*, *iniſu*, *afſu*, *permisu*, *permiſſu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Aſſu* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inſicias* is found only in the Accusatatiue case Plurall.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. *Ablat. Hoc Noctu; so the rest.*

Q. Decline *Inſicias*.

A. *Accus. has inſicias.*

Diptots.

Q. What words doe you call Diptots?

A. *W*Hat words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as haue but two cases.

Q. Give

a *Noctu* is
found of the
feminine Gen-
der for *noſte*.

Q. Give the rule.

A. Sunt Diptota quibus, &c. c.

Q. Giue the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue but onely two cases in the singular number, *fors forte*, *spontis sponte*, *plus pluris*, *ingeris ingere*, *verberis verbere*, *tantundem tantidem*, *impetus impete*, *vicem vice*. These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis*, *suppetia suppetias*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these four, *verberis*, *vicem*, *plus* and *ingere*.

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis*, *atque vicem*, *sic plus*, &c.

Triptots.

Q. What words do you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Give the rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis*, &c. c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words (*a*) *precis* and *opis*, haue but three cases in the Sing. number: *as*, *precis*, *precem*, *prece*; *opis*, *opcm*, *ope*: *precis* in the dative. *Nihil est frugis* and *ditsonis* want onely the Nominative and Vocative; and *vis* commonly wanteth the Dative: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

Terence hath
a *tertius* in
the dative.
*Nihil est
precii loci relitti.*
Vis is seldom
read in the
Dative.

Q. Give your rule for those which want the Vocat. case.

A. *Que referunt, ut qui*, &c. c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiuies, Indefinites, and all Pronouns, besides *tu*, *meni*, *noster* and *nostri*, do lacke the Vocat. case.

Q. Give your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notis, quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly: All Proper names, names of graine [or corne] things reckned by waight, hearbs, moist things, metallis, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not Proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes: but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes: Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Catores* are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was: *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was: *Macenates* put for worthy Noble men, such as *Macenas* was; then they are in the Plurall Number. Or, when there are sundry called *Decius*, or by any the like name.

Q. Give the rule for this exception.

A. *Eft ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These somtimes haue the Plurall Number, somtimes they want it.

Q. Give your rule of Neuters Singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defructum, hys*, haue onely three cases in the Plurall Number: that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocabutiue.

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. *Nom. hoc bordenum, Gen. huius bordenii. Plu. Nom. has bordenia, Accus. bordenii, Voc. bordenia.*

Q. Give your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hes.*

* *Hordea.*
This rule is set
for an excepti-
on from *Pro-
pria cuncta
notis.*

A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, ponus, limus, simus, penus, sanguis, ather*, and *nemo* (which is of the comison of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiae or Vocative: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Nemocaret Genito, quinto, numeróque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiae, and Vocative Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue your rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Feminines generis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Feminines do commonly want the Plural Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, tussis, pix, knomus, lues, sitis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senecta, innocens*. But *Soboles* and *labes* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocative in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension: except *res, species, facies, acies, and dies*; which haue the Plurall Number whole.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stalitiae, inuidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall number; *Delicium, senium, lethum, coenum, salum, barabrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, institium, nibilum, ver, lac, gluten, a balec, gelu, solium, imbar.*

a Halec as it is
the Feminine
hath haleces in
the Plurall
Number. Hor.

Q. Giue me your Rules of Masculines wanting the Singular Number?

A. *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *Ma-*
nes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses, being taken for an
issue of blood, *lentures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*, with
certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as,
Gabii, Loci, and the like.

Q. Giue your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hac sunt feminines generis, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number; *Exuviae,*
pbaleria, and so the rest. So *plage* signifying nets, with *value,*
divitiae, nuptiae, lutes, and names of Citties which are of the
Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Theba, Athone,*
and the like.

Q. Giue your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarius hac primo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters want the Singular Number; *Mania,*
tesqua, precordia, luftra, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, ca-
stra, iusta, iponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exia, effata,
also the feasts of the heathenish Gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and
the like.

Hetroclits, called *Redundantia*.

Q. Giue your Rules for those words which redound;
or which haue more in declining then Nounes
haue commonly.

A. *Hec quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Five. First, of such words as are of diuersē termina-
tions,

ons, declining and Genders: Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuerse terminations, and some of them diuerse declinings in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth & second declension. Fifthly, Adiectiues of diuerse terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender?

A. *Hac quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuerse Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *hic tonitrus hoc tonitru*, *hic clypeus hoc clypeum*, *hic baculus hoc baculum*, *hic sensus hoc sensum*, *hic tignus hoc tignum*; *hoc tapetum ti*, *hoc tapete tis*, and *hic tapes etis*; *pecus udin*, and *hic punctus hoc punctum*, *hoc sinapis inuariabile*, *hoc sinapis*, *hic pecus oris*, and *sinus hoc sinum*; *hoc menda hoc mendum*, *hic vifcus hoc vi/cum*, *hoc pecu/muariabile cornu inuariabile*, *hoc cornum* and *hic cornus*, *hic enentus hoc enentum*, * and many other like vnto them.

in the Plural. *Problema* and *problematum*, *dogma*, *selena*, *thema*: *Thema*, *is*, and *schema*, *is*: *so gafcha*, *atu*, and *pascha*, *is*: *Iuger*, and *jugerum*, *i*, and *Iugeris*, *is*, and *Iugeris*, *is*. So *Labrum*, and *labia*, *anum*, and *anu*, *nafus* and *nafum*, *colus* and *colum*, *vterus* and *vterum*. *Hic guttus* and *hoc guttus*: *Vlysses*, *u*, and *Vlysses Vlyssi*, by *Synensis Vlyssi*, and by contraction *Vlyssi*, or *Vlyssia*, of the third Declension of the contrahits in Greeke; like *Basileus*. So are *Achilli*, *Oronti*, *Achais*, when they are vied in the Genitiae case, as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectiues agreeing with them in the Genitiae.

Q. Giue your rule for those which haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi praterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that Rule.

A. Certaine Greeke words, when they are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the * Latine, another of the Greek: as, *Hic panther èris*, *Accus. hunc pantherem* domesled in *vel panthera*; *so crater is*, *Accus. hunc craterem* *vel cratera*: *cassis*, the Accus. case *idis*, *Accus. bunc cassidem* *vel cassida*; *ather*, *atherem* *vel athera*. * These are selected in Latine.

Q. May not other Substantiues bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: as, of *panthera* may bee made *hec panthera panthera*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sence and Gender?

A. *Vertitur his rectus, sensus, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These words haue diuerse Nominatiue cases, and some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sence and Gender: as, (a) *Hic Gibbus bis*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis vel cucumer cucumeris*, *hic stipis stipis*, and *hec stipis is*, *hic vel hec cinis cineris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis vel vomer vomeris*, *hec scobis vel scobs is*, *hic vel hec puluis vel puluer eris*, *hic & hec puber vel pubes eris*.

Q. What other words haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *hono-
ris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *hec apes* and *apis is*, *hec plebs* and *plebis is*.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes, many comming of Greek words: as, *Hic delphin inis*, and *delphinus i*, *hic elephas tis*, and *elephantus ti*, *hic congrus vel con-
ger i*, *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i*, *hic Tenucius* and *Tencer i*: so, many other like.

Q. Give your Rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hec simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: also of the second Declension: as, *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *ficus*, *colus*, *penus*, *cormus* (when it on. So *anuss* signifieth a dog-tree) *lacons* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hec laurus, Gen.lauri vel laurus, &c. so the rest.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is your Rule for Adiectives of diverse declinings and endings?

A. *Et que luxuriant, sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certaine Adiectives which haue two maner of endings and declinings: and especially those which come of these words; *arma, ignis, inertus, somnus, chaos, animus, limus, fransus, cera, bacillum.*

Q. How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, comming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*, in *is*, like *trifis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & haec inermis & hoc inerme.*

THE



THE POSING OF THE Rules of the Verbs, called *As in præsenti.*

Q.  What are the Rules of Verbs for ?

A.  For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs.

Q.  In what order are those rules of the Verbs placed ?

A. First, common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbs ending in *o*. Secondly, Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbs. Thirdly, Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, Supines of compound Verbes. Fifthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in *or*. Sixthly, Verbes having two Preterperfect tenses. Seauenthly, Preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter-Passives. Eightly, Verbs borowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept ?

A. According to the order of the four Conjugations. First, Verbes of the first Conjugation, like *Amo*. Secondly, Verbs of the second Conjugation, like *Doceo*. Thirdly, Verbs of the Third Conjugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*.

Of the common Præterperfect tense of
simple Verbes of the first
Coniugation.

Q. Glue your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*, of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. *As in præsenti perfellum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *au* in the Præterperfect tense like *amavi* : as, *No nas, nati*; except (a) *lauo lauas*, which makes *lani*, not *lauau*; so *inuo inni*: and *nexo, seco, neco, mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cube*, which make them are *ui* : as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas, steti*, found so: as, *necaui, Plaus.*

(a) *Lauo* & so the rest excepted may seem to haue been sometimes of the third Coniugation.

They make the Præterperfect tense very seldom in *au*, though sometimes of the time some of them are found so: as, *necaui, Plaus.*

The second Coniugation.

Q. Where is your Rule for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Doceo*?

A. *Es in præsenti perfellum, &c.*

Q. Glue the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the present tense like *doceo, acceo*, will haue *ui* in the Præterperfect tense like *docui* : as, *Nigromigres nsgnui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my book seemes to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Inbeo excepis inssi, &c.*

Q. Glue the meaning of it?

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Inbeo* which makes *inssi*, not *inbui*; *forbeo* hauing *forbui* and *forpsi*, *Mulceo mulsi*, *luceo luxi*, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, (b) *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor his infrâ, &c.*

(b) *stridere, feruere, cauere*, are sometimes read as if of the third Coniugation. *In- frigo* is also frigui in the Præterperfect tense, and so refrigerui.

Q.

Q. Glue

114. *Preterperfect tenses of the third Conjugation.*

*Memordi and
spondi are
out of use.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the preterperfect tense is doubled in these four Verbes; *Pendeo*, making *pependi*; *mordeo* *momordi*; *spondeo* *spondi*; *tondeo* *totendi*.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L* *vel* *r* *ante geo* *si* *stet*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must bee turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo* *ursi*, *mulgeo* *mulsi* and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo* *frixi*, *lugeo* *luxi*, *angeo* *anxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *D* *as* *fleo* *fles*, *fleni*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo* *fleni*, *Leo* *leni*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *dleo* *dleni*, *soleo* *plenii*, and *neeo* *neni*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A* *maneo* *mansi* &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *mansi*; so *torqueo* *torsi*, and *hæreco* *hesi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *Ueo* *fit* *vi*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Ueo* make *vi*: as, *farveo* *farvi*; except *uiveo* and *uoniveo* comming of it, which make both *ni vi* and *ni xi*. To which may be ioyned *civeo* making *civi*, and *viveo* *vievi*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. **W**Here begin your rules for Verbs of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Terria* *preteritum* *formabis*, &c.

Q. Haue these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbs of the first and second Coniugation haue?

A. No: but so many leuall terminations as they haue of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses haue

haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia preteritum, &c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Conjugation form their Preterperfect tense according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you knowe the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must mark how the Verb ends, whether in *bo, co, do, or any of the rest*; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my book: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verb end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*: as, *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo*, which makes *scripti*, *nabo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Bo sit bi, ut Lambo lambi, &c.*

Q. Tell mee shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as, *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which maketh both (*a*) *peperci* and *parci*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

a Parco is out
of vse; so sci-
scidi and scandi-
di of scindo.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandsi*. But *findo* makes *fidi*, *fundeo fudi*, *inundo*, *tutudo*, *pendo pependi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cedo coto* to beat *cecidi*.

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbs, *vado, rado, ledo, ludo, diuido, frundo, clando, plando, redo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*: as, *jungo junxi*: except *r* bee set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*: as, *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbs ending in *go* make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi* and are found for *punggi*: *pango*, when it signifieth to make a couenant, will haue *tergo* and *sugo*, *pepegi*; but when it signifieth to join it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing it will haue *panxi*.

Q. What is *bo* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vexi*.

Q 2

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *ui*: as, *colo colui*: but *pallo* with *p*, and *sallo* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *ui*: as, *pallo palli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vnli*, *fallo felli*, *cetto*, signifying to break; *coouli*, and *pello pepuli*.

Q. What is *Mo* made?

A. *ui*: as *uomo uomui*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *como*, *romo*, *demo*, *premo*, make *psi*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *No* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Ui*: as *fino fui*; except *remno* which makes *tempsi*, *sterno*. *Posui* for *posui*, *strani*, *sperno spreni*, *lino* which makes *leni*, and sometimes *lini* &c. and *oceanui* for *lini*, *cerno* making *creui*; *gigno* makes *genui*, *pono posui*, *cano caci*. *ocinui* are out of use.

Q. What is *Pa* made?

A. *Psi*: as, *Scalpo scalpsi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupsi*, *fre-
po frrepni*, and *crepo crepni*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Quo*: as, *Linquo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero*, to plant or sowe, *seui*; but in other significations it makes *serui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verfi*, *uro ussi*, *gero
gessi*, *quaro quafui*, *tero triui*, *carro cuchurri*.

Q. What is *so* made?

A. *Ui*: as, *Accerso accersui*; *so arcesso*, *incesto*, *lacesto*: but *ca-
pesso* makes *capessi* and *capessimis*, *facesto facessi*, *viso visi*, and *piso
pinsi*.

Q. What is *co* made?

A. *Ui*: as, *Pasco pani*: but *posco* makes *poposei*, *disco didici*, *qui-
nisco quexi*.

Q. What is *te* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*: but *fito*, signifying to make to stand, will haue *fiti*: so *erto* hath *sterui*, *meto messui*. Words ending in *etto* will haue *uiti* as, *Flexo flexi*: but *pelto* makes *pexi*, and *pexi*, and *necto nectui* and *nexui*. *Mitio* makes *misui*, *peto* hath *petui* and *petini*.

Q. What is *vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Voluo volui*: but *vivo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *nexui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What

Q. What is *eo* made?

A. *ci* : as, *Facio, feci, facio, ieci*; but the ould word *acio* makes *lexi*, and *specio, spexi*.

Q. What is *eo* made?

A. *Di* : as, *Fodio, fodis, fodis, fodisti*.

Q. What is *eo* made?

A. *Gi* : as, *Fugio, fugi*.

Q. What is *eo* made?

A. *Pi* : as, *Capio, cepi*; but *cupio* makes *cupiui*; *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio* *sapui* and *sapini*.

Q. What is *eo* made?

A. *Ri* : as, *Pario, peperi*.

Q. What is *eo* made?

A. *Ti* is made */si* with a double */s* : as, *Quatio, quasii*.

Q. What is *uo* made?

A. *ui* : as, *statuo, statui*; but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plui* : *fruo* makes *fruui*, and *fino* *fluxi*.

The fourth Coniugation.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Coniugation, like *duo*?

A. *Quarta dat is iui*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbes of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *iui* : as, *scio, scis, scui*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni* : so *cambio, rancio, farcio, sartio, sepio, sentio, fulcio, hanrio*; which make *si* : *sancio* makes *saxi*, and *vincio* *vinxi*; *salto* hath *salui*, and *amicio* *amicui*.

Q. Doe these never make their Preterperfect tense in *ivi*?

A. Yes : sometimes, though more seldom : by the rule *Parcius viemur, cambini, &c.*

Of the Preterperfect Tenses of Compound Verbs.

Q. **W**here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbs?

A. *Prateritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verb: as, *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule, *Prateritum dat idem?*

A. Yes: *diuerte.*

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbs, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *pracurro, excurro, repungo;* and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto* and *posco.*

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*; but the Compound of it, as *occurro*, makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *pracurro*, which makes *pracucurri*: and so *excurre, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception from *Prateritum dat idem?*

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, aleo, pungo, do and sto*, as they are noted in the margin of my book, and haue euery one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico?*

A. *A plico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *uis* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico us, supplicans*: so *multipllico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, wil haue *multiplicatis*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *uis* and *asi*: as, *applico, applicans vel applicati*: so *compllico, repllico, expllico.*

Q. Giue

Q. Giue your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *oleni* : as, *Exoleo, exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olui* : as *redoleo, redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *punxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. a The compounds of *do*, beeing of the third Conjugation, doe make *didi*, not *dedi* : as *Addo, addis, addidi*; so (b) *credo, cedo, dedo*, and all the rest of them; except *abcondo*, which makes *abconds*.

Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third Conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first.

b *Credo, exco-*
sum et do.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti, not steti* : by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti ba-*
bitis.

Compounds changing the first Vowell
into e.

Q. What other exceptions haue you, wherein the compound Verbs do differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowel in the Present & Preterperfect tense, into e. The second, of such as so change the first vowel into i. The third of such as change the first vowel into i, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Giue the rule of those which change the first vowel into e.

A. Verba

A. Verba hec simplicia &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they bee compounded, doe change the first Vowell into e: as, *Damno* beeing compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *latto*, *oblecto*: and thus in all the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which to change the first Vowell into e?

Yes: of some Compounds of *pario* and *pa/co*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is, *comperio* and *repersa*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as, *comperio* *comperi*, and so *reperio* *reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *ii*: as, *aperio* *aperii*, and *operio* *operii*.

Q. Is there nothing else to bee obserued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pa/co*?

A. That onely two of them, *compeſco* and *dipeſco*, doe change the first Vowel into e, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ii*: as, *compeſco* *is*, *compeſci*, and *dipeſco* *dispeſci*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pa/co*, doe keepe still the vowel and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epaſco*, *epaſciſ*, *epauiſ*, &c.

Compounds changing the first Vowell into i.

Q. Give your rule of those which change the first Vowell into i.

A. *Huc habeo*, *lateo*, &c. &c.

Q. What

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbs *habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, &c. if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowel into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhibeo*, and of *rapio*, *eripio*, *eripui*: and so in the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ii*; though *cano* it selfe make *ceciui*: as, *concino*, *concinui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum Preteritum per ii*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hec habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, &c.

A. Yes: of the compounds of *placeo*, *pango*, *maneo*, *sealpo*, *caico*, *salto*, *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo*, *sic displaceo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first vowel into *i*: as, *displaceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita à pangō retinent a quatuor ista*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these fourre compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne: that is, *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, and *repango*, do *Depango depagi* keep *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i*; and *depansi*; (as *impingo*, *impegi*) by the rule, *Hec habeo*, *lateo*, &c. *for repango*.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these fourre compounds of *maneo*, *pramineo*, *emineo*, *promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*, and also make *minui* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *pramineo*, *praminius*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo*, *permansi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*?

122 Changers into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Composita à scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpo*, *calto*, *salto*, *deo* change *a* into *u*: as, for *excalpo* we say *excupo*: so for *incalco* *incalco*, for *resalto* *resuto*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*.

A. *Composita à clando, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. The compounds of *clando*, *quatio*, *lano*, doe cast away *a*: as, of *clando* wee doo not say *occlando*, but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquasio*, but *percosio*: of *lano* wee say *prolmo*, not *prolmo*.

Compounds changing the first vowell
into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect
tense.

Q. **V**Here is your rule for compounds changing the
first vowell into *i*, saue in the Preterperfect
tense.

A. *Hec si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs *ago*, *emo*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capiō*, *iacio*, *lacio*, *specio*, *permo*, when they are compounded do change the first vowell into *i*, except in the Preterperfect, and other tenses: comming thereof: as, of *frango*, we say *refringo* *refregi*; of *capiō*, *incipio* *incepi*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule, *Hec si componas*?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago*, *rego*, *iacio*, *lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *saago* are declined like the simple Verb *ago*, keeping a still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sed paucā nō tenetur: Namq; suum simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception from *Hec si componas*?

A. *Atque*

Exceptions from those which change the first vowel into i. 123

A. Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That these two Compounds of ago, dego and eago, and ergo and surge, compounds of rego, doo cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we do not say deago, but dego: so for eago, we say eo-
go; perago for perago; and surge for surrego.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of Facio?

A. Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. The Compounds of Facio doo not change the first vo-
well into i, but in those which are compounded with Prepo-
sitions; as, (a) inficio: the rest, as, (b) olfacio and calfacio, keep ^a a Perficio, effi-
cio, reficio.

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of lego?

A. A lego nata, res, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. That Lego, being compounded with re, se, per, pra, sub or trans, doth keep ^a still: as relego, not religo: the rest of the com-
pounds of lego, do change the first vowel into i: as, intelligo,
not intellego.

Q. How doo the compounds of lego make their Preterper-
fect tense?

A. Three of them, intelligo, diligo, negligo, make their Preter-
perfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect
tense.

Of the Supines of Simple
Verbs.

Q. How will you knowe the Supine of a simple
Verb?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

R. 2

A. Bo.

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterper. tense.

Q. Giue your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex Praterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Nunc ex Praterito?*

A. That we must learne to forme the Supine, of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense end in *bi*, how must the Supine end?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibibibitum*.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Bi* *ibi* *tum* *format*, &c.

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *etum*: as, *vici victum*, *ici ictum*, *feci factum*, *ceciditum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supine: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum*, *sedis sessum*, *scidi scissum*, *fidi fissum*, *fodi fossum*, not *fosum*.

Q. What special obseruation haue you in that rule *Di fit sum*?

A. *Hic etiam aduertas* &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tensem*, not *totonsum*: so *cecidicatum*, and *cecidiccasum*, *retendis* is made *tensem* and *tentum*, *tutudicunsum*, *pepediciditum*, *dedi datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *etum*: as, *legi lectum*: *pegi* and *pepigi* make *patum*, *fregi fractum*, *terigi tallum*, *egi alium*, *pupugi punctum*, *fugi fugitum*.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *salli*, signifying to season with salt, makes *salum*, *populi pulsuum*, *occuli culsum*, *fefelli falsum*, *velis vultum*, *tuli* makes *latum*.

Q. What are these terminations, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, made?

A. *Tum*

A. *Tum* : as, *emi emptum*, *veni ventum*, *cecini*, *canum*; *cepī* coming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *capī* of *capio*, *captum*, *rupī*, *ruptum*, *liquidum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum* : as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum* : as, *visi visum*; but *misi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum* : as, *fulsi fustum*, *hansi hanustum*, *sarsi sartum*, *farsi fartum*, *visi vistum*, *gesi gestum*, *torfi* makes both *tornum* and *torsum*, *indusi* hath *indulum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *ps* made?

A. *Ps* is made *tum* : as, *Scripsi scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum* : as, *steti* coming of *sto*, and *steti* coming of *festo*, doe both of them make *statum* : except *verti*, which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

Q. *Vi* is made *tum* : as, *Flavi flatum*; except *paui*, which makes *pastum* : so *lui* hath *lotum lautum* and *laudum*, *potau* *potum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cautum*, *seui* coming of *fero* makes *statum*, *lui* *litum*, *solvi* *solutum*, *volvi* *volutum*, *singultivi* *singulum*, *venivi* to be folde makes *venum*, *sepelivi* *sepultum*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *itum* : as, *domui domitum*: but if the Preter-perfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *utum* in the Supines, and not *itum* : as, *exui* coming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *ui* of *ruo* which makes *rustum*, not *rustum*: *Secui* makes *selutum*, *ne cui* *neletum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *misui* *mistum*, *amui* *amitum*, *torui* *torstum*, *docui* *dolatum*, *tenui* *tentum*, *consului* *consulitum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *alitum*, *salui* *saltum*, *colui* *cultum*, *oc ui* *occultum*, *pisui* *pistum*, *rapiui* *raptum*, *serui* *seritum*, and *exui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hac sed ui mutant in sum, &c?*

A. These Verbs turn *ii* into *sum*: as, *censu* makes *censum*, *cellu**colum*, *messu**messum*: but *noxi* makes *noxum*, and *peixi* *peaxum*. *Paru* makes *passum*, *caru**cassum* and *caritum*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *um*: as, *vixi* *vincum*. But five Verbs ending in *xi*, cast away *n*: as, *finxi* makes *fictrum*, not *finctum*: so *minxi* *minum*, *pinxi* *pitum*, *frinxi* *fridum*, and *rixixi* *ridum*. Also these four Verbs ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *etum*: *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbs?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule, *Compositum ut simplex*?

A. That Compound Verbs form their Supines, as the Simple Verbs whereof they are compounded: as, *docu* makes *dotum*; so *edocu* *edotum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

Yes: *Quamvis non eadem sit, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of those words, *Quamvis non eadem*?

A. That there are some compound Supines which haue not the same syllable which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The Compounds of *tusum* make *tusum*, of *ruitum* *ruum*, of *saltum* *sulrum*, and of *atum* *stum*. So *captum*, *faclum*, *iaclum*, *raptum*, *canum*, *partum*, *spatrum*, *carpum*, *farum*, doo change *a* into *e*: as, of *capum* *inceptum*, of *faclum* *infelum*, &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of compound Verbs?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *no:co*.

Q. What obseruation haue you of the Supines of *Edo*?

A. That

A. That the compounds of *Edo* do not make *estim*, as the simple Verb *edo* doth; but *c/sum* alone: as, *exido* makes *exestim*: onely *comedo* makes *comestim* and *comestim*, by the Rule, *Verbum Edo compositum, &c.*

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A nosco tantum duo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* & *agnosco* haue *cognitum* & *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *Nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco pernotum*; none of them make *Noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbs in or.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbs in or?

A. *Verba in or admittunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbs Passives, whose Actives haue the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense, of the later Supine of the Active voice, by changing *n* into *w*, and putting *to sum vel fui*: as, of *Lettw* is made *lettw sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule, *Verba in or*?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est deponens, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That Deponents and Commons are to be marked, because they haue no later Supine of the Active whereof to bee formed: and especially those are to bee noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeat those which are obserued in your book.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the Compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior compassus*, *perpetior perpetius*: *fateor* which makes *fissus*, and the Compounds of it: as, *confiteor confessus*, *diffiteor diffissus*: *gradior* making *pressus*, with pines to forme the Compounds of it: as, *digradior digressus*. So *fatiscor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *vitor vissus*, *ardior* signifying to weaue, making *orditius* *ardior* to beginne *orsus*, *nitor nissus* *vel nixus sum*, *wlsciscor*.

In Verbs de-
ponents and
Commons
which form
the Preterperf-
tense after the
ordinary man-
ner, as Passives
do; wee must
fain later Su-
pines to forme
them of.

veliger vultus, irascer iratus, corratus, obliuiscor oblitus, fruor fructus et fructus ac fructus, misceror misertus, iuor & theor both make iuitus, although they haue both iuitus and iuitum in their Supines. Lo-
tuus sum, mori, quor makes loquuntur, sequor sequuntur, experior expertus, pacifcor
Orior, oris vel partus, nanciscor nactus, apiscor aptus, adipiscor adeptus, queror
oritis, ortus questus, profisciscor profectus, expurgiscor expurgetus, comminiscor
commentus, nascor natus, b morior mortuus, orior ortus.

Of Verbs hauing a double Preter-
perfect tense.

Q. **W**here is your Rule for Verbs which haue two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Prateritum activa, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbs Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both of the Actiue and Passiue voyce: as, *Ceno canavi* and *canatus sum*, *isro iravai* and *irratus sum*; *poto potani* and *potus, titubo titubans* and *titubatus, careo carni* and *cassus, prandeo prandi* and *pransus, pateo patui* and *passus, placebo, placus* and *placitus, nescio nescui* and *nescitus, veneo* to be fould *venivis* and *venditus sum*, *nubo* to be married *nupsi* and *nuptasum*, *meror meritus sum* and *merui, libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum est vel fuit, licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum est vel fuit, rader raduit* and *pertasum est vel fuit, pudet puduit* and *puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit* and *pigritum est vel fuit.*

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes
Neuter Passiues.

Q. **H**ave you not some Verbs which are called Neuter Passiues?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbs are those?

A. Verbs Neuters hauing for most part the Passiue signification

sification, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passiue.

Q. VVhat is your rule for them?

A. Neutro passivum sic Prateritum, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passiues haue a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passiue voyce: as, *Gauideo gauisus sum*, *fido fisis sum*, *audeo ausus sum*, *fio factus sum*, *solco solitus sum*, *moreo moresus sum*. Although the Grammariā Phocas count *moresus* a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preter-
perfect tense.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for those which borrowe their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quodam Prateritum verba*, &c.

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs haue no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptiues ending in *eo*, beeing put for the Primitiue Verbes whereof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptiues ending in *eo*, put for their Primitiues?

A. Verbes which end in *eo*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more: as, *Tepe/o*, to begin to be warme or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepsi* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *ferve/o* put for *fervo* will haue *fervi*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *idi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *concusi* of *con-
cussio*, *ferri* hath *percusi* of *percussio*, *meo* hath *minxi* of *min-
go*, *fido* hath *sedii* of *seco*, *tullo* *tusculi* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuc*, *fero* *tuli* of *tulo*: *sta* signifying to stand will haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *infanui* of *infanis*: so *vescor* makes *pastus sum* of *pascor*, *medicor* will haue *medicatus* comming of

medicor, liquor liquefactus of liquesio, reminiscor makes recordatus, of recordor.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **W**here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum fagiūm vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these sixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatico, polleo, nido*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptiues ending in *so*, which are not put for their Primitiues, but for them selues, or which haue no Primitiue Verbes: as, *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriued of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatius besides *partario*, which makes *parturius*, and *esurio esurius*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatius?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something, as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write; *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eate.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**lue your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. *Hecraro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; *Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, fugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, payeo, conniveo, serveo*. So the compounds of *magas, renuo*: the compounds of *cado, as, incido*: except

Of Partes are found *parsum* and *parcitur*; but out of vse.

except *occido* which makes *occidum*, and *recido* which makes *recidum*.

Also these Verbs want their Supines; *respuo, linguo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, luceo* and *arceo*: but the compounds of *arceo* do make *erictum*. So the compounds of *gruo* want their Supines: as, *ingruo*:

Finally, all Neuters of the second Conjugation, which haue
iii in the Preterperfect tense, do want their Supines:

except *aleo, dolco, places, tacco, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo* and *caleo*; which
haue their Supines.

Excello and
praelo com-
pounds of *cello*
do want the
Supines.
The com-
pounds of *lin-
quo* haue the
Supines: as,
relictum; though
it be seldome
read in the
simple.

FINIS.

An Admonition to the Reader.

YOU are to be admonished, courteous Reader, that whereas it was intended by the Authour, that the questions arising directly out of the Accidence, should haue been printed in a Romane Letter, to haue been learned first; the rest in an Italica, to haue been learned after, for the more ease of the children: The Printer, following the: in the former Copy, onely marked out those which should haue been in the Italica Letter, with a star. Therefore in the directions to the painfull School-master, prefixed before the booke, in the second direction, for thole words, *first of those in the Roman Letter, then those in the Italica, vnderstand*: first, learn to answer thole without a star; after, thole ha-
ving a star or Asterisk before them.